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38,303,000 in Industry; Political Rift in France? Kerosene Under Control?

The World's Day—November 2, 1942

Washington: Employment in Industry Hits Peak

Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins reported employment in non-agricultural industry had reached an all-time peak of 38,303,000. At least another 4,500,000 workers—including 3,000,000 women—will be needed by December of next year.

Wholesalers and retailers were authorized by the OPA to pass on to the public limited increases in the prices of 1942 packs of fruit preserves, jams, jellies and apple butter arising from increased labor and raw material costs.

Maximum ceiling prices were placed on pistols, rifles and other new small firearms, whether sold to the general public or to law enforcement or home guard agencies. The ceiling is the manufacturers' list price of Jan. 10, 1942. Certain of these weapons can be purchased only by police or similar customers.

The war now makes a reduction necessary in the varieties of canned baby food. The War Production Board announced that manufacturers of baby foods would meet here to discuss reducing the varieties to be canned in tin or glass in 1943.

Public registration for gasoline rationing outside of the East was postponed until Nov. 12, 13, and 14. OPA officials said rationing would begin on a nation-wide basis, however, on the scheduled date of Nov. 22.

Fuel oil users in the 30 States where fuel oil is being rationed will have until Nov. 23 to lay in supplies on "coupon credit." This "coupon credit" system, in effect since Oct. 1, would have expired Nov. 1 except for the extension.

As the food outlook for 1943 in the United States was declared good by the Department of Agriculture despite some shortages, President Roosevelt had not yet announced his decision on Donald M. Nelson's proposal to name a Food Administrator.

The American Junior Red Cross opened its annual enrollment campaign in the schools, hoping to surpass last year's membership of 14,000,000.

Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., back from three weeks abroad, said he is "very much encouraged" by what he saw, particularly the women of England at work. Among those he met abroad were W. Averill Harriman, U. S. Lend-Lease Administrator, Premier Jan Christian Smuts of the Union of South Africa, and the American Minister to Portugal.

In Europe: Political Rift Reported in France

A rift in France between the National Popular Party under pro-Nazi Marcel Deat, and the National People's Party, under collaborationist Jacques Doriot, emerged as the two parties held or proposed to hold their annual congresses. [Page 7.]

Belgian patriots have sabotaged factories in the Brussels, Liége, and Mons district, killing at least one Nazi factory guard and injuring several other persons, it was reported by the Free Belgian News Agency in London.

Prison guards at Tirana, Albania, fired on a group of girls demonstrating for the release of political prisoners, killing 16 and wounding 25, according to dispatches from Jerusalem. The reports said women and students were taking a leading part in insurrection movements against Italian occupying forces in the conquered Balkan country.

A military court in Hungary sentenced nine persons to capital punishment and others to long prison terms for "sabotage, assassination and the use of arms against the public security," it was reported from Vichy.

Moscow celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution is to be limited to a single day, Nov. 7, instead of the usual two days, it was announced by the Soviet Government.

Nazis imposed a collective fine of 1,000,000 zloty (nominally about $160,000) on the people of Warsaw in reprisal for the squirting of acid on German officers and officials, it was reported by the Polish Telegraphic Agency in London.

Spanish Blue Shirt Party observed the ninth anniversary of the founding of the Falange Party at rallies throughout Spain Nov. 1.

New England: Kerosene Sales Control Discussed

Plans for the control of kerosene sales by small, house-to-house peddlers discussed by ration officials at Governor's Conference. [Page 2.]

All Massachusetts voters will be eligible tomorrow to vote on birth control, liquor sales and legalized betting referenda. One fourth of voters to mark ballots on a question of a Federal Union of democracies. Candidates for major Massachusetts State and Federal offices listed, as well as the polling hours in the 351 Massachusetts cities and towns. [Page 5.]

National: Army to Buy 29,000 'Frozen' Cars

The Army will purchase within 60 days more than 29,000 new automobiles now frozen in dealers' showrooms throughout the nation, reports Brig. Gen. Alfred R. Glancy, deputy chief of ordnance and head of the tank-automotive center at Detroit. He said purchases would be confined to passenger models of Chevrolet, Ford, and Plymouth.

A reduction in submarine dangers was cited in announcement cargo war risk insurance on shipments from U. S. Gulf ports to East Coast of South America, south of Paramaribo, had been cut to 12½ per cent from 15 per cent. At one time the premium for such insurance on that trade route was 25 per cent—$25 per $100.

Americas: Conviction of Nazi Spy Upheld

Cuba's Supreme Court upheld the capital penalty imposed by a special tribunal on Heinz August Luning, convicted as a German spy. Herr Luning confessed to sending reports by short-wave radio and in code letters on Allied ship movements.

Chile released three of four Germans held for investigation of a spy ring charged with operating a secret radio at Valparaiso. Hans Hoffbauer, manager of a maritime transportation company, was held. The leading independent newspaper El Mercurio said the Government is acting with energy.

The Haitian Government has started development of a 100,000-acre plantation to grow cryptostegia grandiflora, rubber-producting vine, under terms of a contract signed between Washington Government agencies and Shada, the Haitian-American Development Corporation. It was understood here that $5,000,000 would be allocated for production and expenses by the Import-Export Bank.

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WPB Official Urges More Church Work

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Charles E. Wilson, Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board and Chairman of the Sponsors' Committee of the United Church Canvass, appealed yesterday for men and women to take an active part in their churches.

"What we need in America today, in fact, the entire world, is more men and women unashamed to pray," Mr. Wilson said in a statement. "We need more people attending our churches and synagogues and participating in the programs of these religious institutions."

The appeal was made in connection with the canvass—to be held Nov. 15 to Dec. 8 and again from Feb. 21 to March 14—in which the importance of church participation and financial support of local community church appeals will be urged.

Sixteen communities and creeds, Christian and Jewish, as well as the Committee on Foreign Relief Appeals in the churches are represented in the canvass.

Both Parties Confident As Campaign Ends

Bay State voters hear last appeals as G.O.P. and Democratic candidates bring drive to close.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Massachusetts' 1942 political campaign rushed toward the election eve "wind-up" tonight, with both parties publicly confident of major successes, but with cautious political observers wary of definite predictions on the outcome of the key contests.

So many cross currents have developed during the campaign that prognostications are difficult. These cross currrents include the birth control issue, which is expected to bring out a large Roman Catholic and Democratic vote. If these voters also vote practically en masse for Mayor Roger Lowell Putnam, Democratic nominee for Governor, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Republican incumbent, will have a difficult time gaining his third term.

On the other hand, if many Democrats continue to vote for the Governor as they have in the past, Mayor Putnam will return to Springfield to complete his third Mayoral term and watch Mr. Saltonstall again return to the "Third Floor Front" office on Beacon Hill.

Voters in Army

Likewise, observers are cautious because of the thousands of men in the armed services who will not be voting, as well as the fact that women voters this year outnumber the men.

It is believed in many quarters, however, that if the vote actually comes out strongly that Governor Saltonstall will win, not by a tremendous margin, but with a comfortable majority. Various observers see the Governor doing better outside of Boston than he did two years ago but running slightly weaker in Boston, where his surprising strength prevented his losing to Paul A. Dever, the 1940 Democratic nominee.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (R), of Massachusetts, is bucking strong headwinds within his own party, as many leaders and voters are lined up against him because of his pre-Pearl Harbor record on war issues. This opposition is led by Courtenay Crocker, President of the Massachusetts Branch, League of Nations Associations, whom Senator Lodge defeated in the G. O. P. primary.

Backing Casey

These Republicans are backing Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, 100 per cent supporter of President Roosevelt on foreign and domestic policies They publicly state their apprehension that Senator Lodge will follow in the footsteps of the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, his grandfather, who led the drive to keep the United States out of the League of Nations after World War No. 1.

They are not ready to trust that Senator Lodge will back international co-operation to preserve peace after World War No. 2.

Representative Casey, however, it is reported, may find a substantial portion of the Irish-American vote in the Democratic Party swinging to Senator Lodge Many voters in this group are still

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Nazis Capture Key Town in Caucasus; U. S. Subs Sink Seven Japanese Vessels; Roosevelt Asks Wide Trade Powers

Special message urges right to suspend laws which might impede Allied arms output.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, today asked legislative authority to put the United States on a world free-trade basis in order to mobilize the United Nations' resources behind an all-out armament production.

He requested Congress, not to repeal or amend the prevailing peace-time restrictions, but rather to invest in the White House authority to suspend the operation of these laws as new and unforeseen conditions arise.

The Eresident sought this extraordinary power only "for the duration of the war."

He said it was essential to make way for the "free movement of persons, property and information into and out of the United States" if the Allies are "to achieve an all-out war production effort."

Full Use of Resources

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that it was vital to implement and supplement the steps already taken by Congress—such as the wholesale removal of trade barriers between Canada and the United States—to eliminate the peace-time restrictions which limit the ability to make fullest and quickest use of the world's resources.

He pointed out that under the authority of the President Government agencies have already removed numerous administrative requirements and formalities affecting the movement of war goods, but that there remain many legislative obstacles to that movement which impede and delay the war production effort.

The President cited specifically the following obstacles which demand immediate attention as illustrative of the problem:

1. Those directly affecting the movement to and from the customs territory of the United States of materiel, information and persons needed for the war effort, such as customs duties and the laws, and the administrative supervision required by law affecting movement of persons and property at our borders and ports.

2. Those which impose limitations on the procurement, acquisition, or use of non-American articles or the transportation of supplies in non-American bottoms, such as restrictions on the use, under construction of differential subsidy contracts, of non-American materials in the construction of vessels under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended; on the procurement of any article of food or clothing not grown or produced in the United States or its possessions; on the acquisition for the public use, public buildings or public works of non-American

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Associated Press from U. S. Marine Corps

Marine Commander Roughs It in Solomons

Upper: Two cots, a stool, a table, and little else adorn the tent of Maj. Gen. A. A. Vandergrift, commander of all United States Marines in the Solomon Islands. The tent is pitched on Guadalcanal Island where the Japanese have been most active recently. Lower: With rifle and bayonet handy, General Vandergrift talks over the telephone from a post on the banks of the Matanikou River, Guadalcanal.

Japan's Military at Helm In Move to Rule Asia

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Kazuo Aoki, a minor bureaucrat and underling of Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo since the latter's Kwantung Army days, emerged yesterday as head of Japan's new super-Ministry of Greater East Asia. The change came as part of a sweeping government reorganization, announced Oct. 31.

Press conference remarks by Mr. Aoki hinted that the Japanese Army henceforth will not confine its interest to military affairs in the conquered territories of East Asia, but will dominate Tokyo's economic, industrial, and political relations with the new Empire.

The Berlin Radio quoted the new Minister as stressing "the necessity of close co-operation between the Government and the Chief of Command of Japanese forces, which was one of the reasons for forging the greater east Asiatic ministry."

"The building up of Greater East Asia is absolutely inseparable from continuance of the war," he said.

The internal conflict between the Japanese military and Japanese business interests desirous of preserving a liberal, individualistic economy in the conquered territories thus appeared to have been resolved further in the direction of the Army, large elements of which favor a form of Army-State socialism.

Liaison Committee

This interpretation was accented by a Domei broadcast which said Mr. Aoki's first act had been to establish a "Greater East Asia liaison committee" within his new Ministry on which the Army and Navy will be represented. Vice-Ministers, the Secretary of the Cabinet, and the Director of the Legislative Bureau also will be on the committee which will be headed by Mr. Aoki.

Mr. Aoki's record leaves no doubt that he will be amenable to the influence of the Tojo military clique. After a career in various subordinate posts in the Finance Ministry, he served in 1938 and 1937 as Vice-President of the Manchurian Affairs Board, one of the Government agencies his new department absorbs.

In this post he worked closely with General Tojo who was then Chief of Gendarmerie Headquarters, Chief of Kwantung Police, and chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army in Manchuria. It was in the

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By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan intends to rule its "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" through the establishment of an iron-clad economic and cultural hegemony that will make all of occupied Asia completely dependent on Tokyo.

This is the picture that emerges from its recent broadcasts, and from Berlin radio statements quoting "economic experts in Tokyo," as monitored by the FCC Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service and made available by the Office of War Information. It is not a new picture, but it is now clearer than ever before.

Japan's grandiose plan for her "New Order" is modeled after Hitler's plan for Europe in many respects. Here is the new lineup of the Nipponite plan:

1. The proportion of the Japanese population engaged in agriculture will be reduced to 40 per cent. In the Japanese "overseas territories," the Japanese will see to it that 80 to 90 per cent of the people remain in, or revert to, agricultural pursuits.

2. Japan proper will have a virtual monopoly in the manufacture of precision instruments, machinery, armaments, heavy industrial products, and chemicals. Japanese will also operate the mines and power plants in occupied territory.

3. "Manchukuo" will specialize in mineral production, but will

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Election Eve Party Appeals Prove Unity of War Effort

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—The final pre-election appeals of the Democratic and Republican leaders are actually underlining, if not increasing, the wartime unity of the American people.

While opposing congressional candidates are critical of each other's role in the war effort, both parties are standing for a more vigorous, determined and aggressive prosecution of the war.

The essential partisan criticism is that neither party has asked the nation to sacrifice sufficiently and it is evident that all party spokesmen recognize that the only effective appeal to the electorate is in behalf of complete and unyielding mobilization on the home front.

This type of campaigning has been noticeable for several weeks and is illustrated by the election-eve speeches of the party leaders. The fact that both parties are asking for votes on the same basis and for the same purpose testifies to the unity of the country behind a harder rather than a softer attitude toward running the war.

But it's now all over but the voting and as the nation gets ready to go to the polls Tuesday to elect the entire House of Representatives, one third of the Senate and 34 state governors latest developments indicate:

1. That the Democratic Party will experience losses on all political fronts, losing appreciably in the House, somewhat in the Senate, and dropping more governorships.

2. That the Republican Party will definitely not gain control of the House and may not add sufficient seats to suggest any significant political trend. The Democrats admit the probability of losing 15 to 20 seats in the House; the Republicans do not seriously claim more than 20 to 35.

3. That the prospects in the most important gubernatorial election are all on the Republican side, with all the evidence pointing to a victory for Thomas E. Dewey of New York over John J. Bennett, President Roosevelt's reluctant choice to succeed Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

4. That one of the most important congressional elections in American history will find an excessively slight vote registered at the polls; perhaps 20,000,000 fewer than voted two years ago when the prosidency was at stake and fewer even than in most mid-term elections.

5. That a spot of political scandal may be in the making; at least the Senate Campaign Expenditures Committee, under Democratic chairmanship, is sending investigators to Delaware, New Jersey, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island to check reported irregularities and to remain on the spot until after the elections.

The national position of the Re-

Continued on Page 19, Column 1

Withdrawal of Japanese and subsequent lull in fighting aid defense of Guadalcanal.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—United States forces are apparently holding their own in the important battle of attrition in the Solomon Islands.

The landing of new American reinforcements, the recent sinking or damaging of 14 enemy seacraft, and the withdrawal of the large Japanese armada indicate that this country's striking power in that battle areas is considerably greater than had been supposed in many quarters.

The events of the last few days would seem to show that the enemy has thus far failed to establish the overwhelming superiority in striking power which many observers believed it had achieved last week. Although the Japanese have had three months in which to prepare for an all-out assault upon American positions in the Southeastern Solomons, their greatest attempt has now been temporarily repulsed—albeit with considerable loss to the United States in warships.

7 Japanese Ships Sunk

Meanwhile, the steady, never-ending torpedoing of enemy ships by United States submarines continues, with the result that the Japanese are faced with what is thought to be a serious threat of a shortage of tonnage. Today's Navy communiqué reveals that seven more of the enemy's ships, including two large tankers and a large passenger-cargo ship, have been sent to the bottom by United States underwater craft, while three more have been damaged. Such sinkings and damagings have a direct effect upon enemy ability to reinforce the Southeastern Solomons.

The present lull is extremely advantageous to the United States, since it permits this country to transport more supplies and men to Guadalcanal and Tulagi and to repair defenses and equipment on these islands. In addition, it means more rest and sleep for men who have been under heavy strain for many days.

Another encouraging aspect of the situation and one which has not been widely publicized is the fact that the American land forces in the Southeastern Solomons are surprisingly large and have been reinforced from time to time by very sizable additions.

Supplies Continuing

While the Japanese are thought to have more troops on Guadalcanal than the Americans, those in Washington closest to the Pacific struggle declare that United States strength on the Island is believed great enough for a long and tenacious defense, even if no new supplies or troops arrive. Supplies are, however, continuing to arrive.

Officials here point out that all Japanese thrusts against the American lines on Guadalcanal have been repulsed with such vigor and decisiveness as to indicate the enemy will need greater attacking power to recapture strategic Henderson Airfield. Such limited break-throughs as the Japanese managed to achieve on several occasions last week are inevitable when the fighting is spread out over five or six miles in the jungle. The important thing, it is held, is that the Americans were able to counterattack immediately and decisively and to cement the breach.

Part of the Marines' success is credited to the fact that they have now been engaged in jungle warfare in the Solomons for nearly three months and have, consequently, become adept at the stealthy type of fighting apparently preferred by the Japanese. Large numbers of the Marines who land-

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Japanese held in Allied Pincers: Page 8.

Director of WAAC in London Calls Visit 'Real Eye Opener'

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP) — Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, after a strenuous week of inspection of the service work and training of British women's auxiliary forces, said today she had seen "lots which we will utilize in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps."

Mrs. Hobby, director of the United States WAAC, said her visit had been "a real eye-opener." Her deepest impression, she said, was "the devotion with which thousands of women are doing difficult war jobs under trying circumstances."

Mrs. Hobby said she would make a full report and recommendations to the U. S. General Staff when she returns. She declined to discuss the recommendations beforehand.

She said that the WRNS—the Women's Royal Navy Service—was doing "highly secret work of which I cannot speak" and that the ATS—Auxiliary Territorial Service—was engaged in "thrilling and dangerous work on mixed anti-aircraft batteries where there are more women employed than men."

One of the most interesting places she visited was the Women's Institute where members make useful articles out of scrap material.

"Boy, they waste absolutely nothing over here," said Mrs. Hobby.

Allied airmen sink or damage 17 Japanese ships — British trap foe in Egypt.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Sinking of seven Japanese vessels and the damaging of three by American submarines operating in the southern and western Pacific heads a number of communiqués showing rapid developments on the various battlefields.

General MacArthur's land-based bombers have sunk or damaged seven vessels in the fourth consecutive day of heavy raids on Japanese bases—chiefly at Buin, on Bougainville, and at Faisi, a small island to the south of that island.

These reports followed the Navy's week-end announcement that bomb hits had been scored on 2 Japanese aircraft carriers, 2 battleships, 2 cruisers and 2 torpedo hits on a third cruiser and that at least 100 planes have been downed—all in the Solomon naval battle of Oct. 26.

At the same time, the Navy conceded the loss of an unidentified aircraft carrier, already reported damaged in that battle.

From the British radio comes the "unofficial report" that American troops on Guadalcanal number 20,000 to 30,000.

In Egypt, the British Army, after several days of little progress, was announced to have trapped an Axis detachment between the railroad and the coast in Egypt.

Less favorable news from Russia was the German announcement of the capture of Alagir, commanding one of the great military highways through the Caucasus Mountains. Continued Russian retreat in the Caucasus is beginning to give some concern to the Allied leadership.

According to latest advices, the Japanese squadron sent to make a determined effort to drive the Americans out of Guadalcanal, has given up its mission and retired—presumably northward to the Japanese advanced base at Truk.

It is true that the United States Navy lost the 14,000-ton aircraft carrier previously announced, and now a second carrier, leaving only three operating. Nevertheless, the Navy, assisted by General MacArthur's constant bombing raids on Japanese bases, remains in control of the situation. It was able to sail to points previously occupied by Japanese vessels and to shell apanese installations on Guadalcanal.

The situation in Russia has become rather more critical owing to sudden Axis gains in the Caucasus. The capture of Alagir gives the Germans control of one of the main highways through the Caucasus—a gain which is likely to impede movement of supplies to the Russians. Indeed, difficulty of getting proper supplies is understood to be the reason for the forced withdrawal of Russian forces at this critical point. For the time being, the Axis effort clearly has been switched from Stalingrad to the south.

In Egypt, the British appear to be steadily advancing, by the method of laying a heavy barrage in the late afternoon and following up with attacks in the darkness. Complementary to this operation is the constant system of air attacks by British and American bombers on German supply lines, even as far as Crete, which was bombed today by the American airmen.

U. S. Subs Busy:

7 Japanese Ships Sunk in Pacific

The sinking of seven enemy ships and the damaging of three others, including a converted aircraft carrier set afire, by American submarines during recent opera-

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State Guard and Civilian Defense Units Join in Annihilating 150 'Paratroops'

'Wags' Arrange 'Doggy' Dances As Their Gift to Servicemen

"If you can't join the WAACS, join the WAGS."

That's the slogan catching on down at the 17 Court Street office of the National War Agencies, Boston, where some 500 girls are planning to put on dances for the servicemen, and are calling themselves the War Agencies Girls Society.

Since the alphabetical designations are pretty generally going the rounds these days, they "fixed up" their title to sound catchy, Mrs. Frances B. Russ, chairman admits.

The fact that the Army, the Coast Guard, and other service organizations using dogs as aids call their pups the "WAGS" does not bother Mrs. Russ. "Our dances will be good, doggy affairs," she says.

Liberal in Contributions

The office at 17 Court Street houses New England headquarters for five major Federal agencies: the Office of Civilian Defense, the Office of Price Administration, the War Production Board, the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator, and the Office of War Information.

Mrs. Russ says there are some 500 secretaries, receptionists, and clerks employed, many of them young, pretty, and sociable. Their interest is shown in the number of quarters they are dropping in the contribution boxes about the building.

Plans are now definite for the first dance, which will be held Nov. 20 at the Seaman's Club.

Subsequent affairs, at the rate of about one a month, will be given in co-operation with other organizations interested in entertaining soldiers, marines, sailors, and other United Nations fighting men.

The WAGS themselves will be the dance partners, and in this wartime upset of the usual course of events, they'll also be paying all the expenses.

Professional Talent

Miss Doris Opper, Treasurer, says she has already collected more than $10, but expects to multiply this amount several times before the first dance is held.

Mrs. Russ says she is expecting to spend enough to get a really first-class orchestra and some professional entertaining talent, but hopes musicians will volunteer to play for the service men "for free."

There'll be plenty of good cookies and punch (some of the Wags, handy with cooking utensils, may contribute) and the whole affair will be well chaperoned so that, as Mrs. Russ puts it, the girls who "aren't sitting under the apple tree" can come and have a good time.

"All work and no play makes Jill a very dull girl," especially when the men are away on the fighting fronts, she says.

Mrs. Russ knows how it is, because her husband has been away for months at a time working on defense construction at one of America's advanced bases.

The dictionary definition of "wag," just by the way, is this: "One full of sport and humor."

That should be a pretty good description of the reception visiting Boston service men are going to get from the Wags.

Peddler Sales Of Oil Guarded By Saltonstall

With the purpose of evolving some plan for the control of the sales of kerosene by house-to-house peddlers, a conference attended by Regional OPA and Ration Board officials and representatives of secondary dealers in the product, was held in the office of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House this morning.

Discussing the situation now existing, whereby such sales of kerosene from door to door are not controlled under present rationing methods, Governor Saltonstall declared that these peddlers, who are supplying kerosene in small, less than 10 gallon lots, must be kept in business.

Many of those purchasing kerosene in this way are among the underprivileged, the Governor pointed out, and are using the fuel both for cooking and for heating their otherwise unheated homes.

The Governor added that John G. Neukom, Chief of the Fuel Oil Rationing Branch of the OPA in Washington, will be in Boston on Friday to confer with rationing officials and kerosene dealers.

Recruiting Office For Seamen Will Open Longer Hours

Stepping up the efforts to establish a reservoir of experienced seamen and marine engineers to man American and United Nations' ships the Recruitment and Manning Organization of the War Shipping Administration, today announced extension of its daily business hours.

Hereafter, the hours will be from 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., daily except Saturdays, when they will be from 8:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Sundays from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

In the recent campaign to attract former seafarers back to ships, a total of 625 experienced men were "discovered" in the Port of Boston who qualified for jobs afloat. Many of them have already been sent to sea. Countless others applied, but were not sufficiently qualified for immediate sea duty. These were directed to the Maritime Service Training Project, the Boston office of which today opened in new quarters at the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange Building, 177 Milk Street.

N. E. Jewry Plans Palestine Colony

A Jewish colony to be named Massachusetts will be established in Palestine after the war, the New England and Greater Boston Jewish National Fund Conference meeting in Boston has decided.

The colony would be a haven for demobilized soldiers and refugees. More than 1,000 delegates attended the conference, held yesterday on the 25th anniversary of the Balfour declaration, which paved the way for colonization of Palestine.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said in a message to the meeting:

"Establishment of this colony in Palestine will serve to associate democratic ideals of the founding fathers of our Commonwealth with the Jewish pioneers who are laying the foundation of a Jewish homeland upon the sacred soil of their fathers."

Wardens Must Act At Spot of Siren

Air raid wardens who are at business in communities other than their places of residence should register for duty with the chief air raid warden in the city or town where they work, Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham, protection division head of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has recommended.

Wherever a warden may be when the air raid siren sounds, he should put on an arm band and go on duty, he reminded the Bay State Air Raid Precaution force. Registration will assist the chief air raid warden in knowing how many daytime workers he can reasonably expect in an emergency.

In Boston, where there is no chief air raid warden, "civilian defense police sergeants" in the police stations will conduct registration.

Vermont Expects Record Light Vote

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 2 (AP)—The lightest vote in decades was expected in the Vermont election tomorrow after a campaign which lacked even speech making.

Political observers said the disinterest was unparalleled and expected that the traditional Republican State will maintain its position by returning all Republican incumbents to office.

Eliot Offered Labor Post

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—A War Labor Board official said today that Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Massachusetts had been offered the post of Regional Director of the Board for the northeast area, with headquarters at Boston.

Associated Press

Cargo Carrier John Carver Launched

Named for one of the first governors of the Plymouth Colony of Pilgrims the John Carver is shown here as it slipped down the ways of the South Portland Shipbuilding Corp., at South Portland, Maine, on Saturday, after being named by Mrs. Robert L. Young, wife of the representative of the American Bureau of Shipping in the Yard.

Quincy Area Sees War Game Covering Over 80 Square Miles

War Activities in New England

Militia Annihilates Parstroops — During a three-hour exercise over 80 square miles in Quincy and adjoining towns yesterday, the first union of Massachusetts State Guardsmen and Civilian Defense units succeeded in annihilating 150 "paratroops." The defending front was so solid that not a single saboteur reached any of the key objectives in Quincy and Weymouth.

Commenting on the maneuvers, Lieut. Col. Barry Keenan, commanding the 1,200 defending troops, said that the co-operation between the uniformed and civilian forces strongly illustrated that enemy marauders could be stopped in their tracks.

Maine Guardsmen in Maneuvers—A simulated enemy invasion from the sea was successfully repulsed by Maine State Guardsmen during maneuvers yesterday in an area extending from South Portland to Old Orchard Beach.

Lieut. Col. David E. Hayes, Commanding Officer, issued the following statement:

"The maneuvers are considered very successful and the co-operation of the men under the adverse weather conditions was wonderful. It is typical of the spirit being shown by members of the State Guard throughout their training."

381 Army Chaplains Graduated—Graduation exercises of the October class of Army Chaplains took place on Saturday at the seat of the Training School, Harvard University, the War Department announced. Drill and review preceded the exercises for the 381 graduates.

Packages to Prisoners—A simplified procedure for mailing packages to prisoners of war and interned citizens by the next of kin or designated persons was announced yesterday by a group of Government agencies.

The plan was drafted by representatives of the State, War, Navy, and Postoffice Departments, the Office of Censorship, Board of Economic Warfare, and the American and International Red Cross.

The provisions allow mailing of one package every 60 days to a prisoner of war or internee whose address has been reported by the enemy. The plan is in addition to the Red Cross system of sending packages, already in operation.

The contents of each package must be listed on a Postoffice Department customs declaration form; the packages must not exceed 11 pounds gross weight or be larger than 18 inches long or 42 inches in length and girth combined.

The parcels may not contain items packaged in glass, hermetically or solder-sealed tins or collapsible tubes. No written or printed matter should be put into packages.

Call For Ship's Cooks—The United States Coast Guard today issued a call for ship's cooks and mess attendants. Immediate openings are available to men experienced as cooks and food handlers, according to Lt. George A. Downing, Personnel Procurement Officer in the First Naval District.

Men with such experience are urged to contact Chief Commissary Steward William Bailey, Coast Guard Recruiting Station, 70 State St., Boston.

Christmas Parcels USO-Wrapped—Servicemen are "doing their Christmas shopping early" and having their parcels wrapped at many USO Clubs for mailing in time to reach the homefolks at Yuletide, according to reports today to New England Regional USO headquarters in Boston.

USO Christmas wrapping service was inaugurated early, particularly at clubs near embarkation points, because servicemen are subject to sudden transfers. Soldiers and sailors want to be sure, first, that they have purchased their gifts well in time, and, secondly, that they are wrapped and addressed, in case they cannot mail them personally.

Fuel Ration Dates Are Now Indefinite

The dates originally set for the issuance of fuel-oil rations, namely Nov. 4, 5, and 6, have been indefinitely postponed, Henry Parkman, Jr., State O. P. A. Director, declared today.

"The reason for the postponement," said Mr. Parkman, "is the fact that the necessary coupon sheets have not yet completely arrived in Massachusetts. One shipment of about half the necessary quantity has been delivered and distributed to ration boards. The other shipment has left Cleveland, where it was printed, but it has not yet arrived.

"The postponement will be until after Nov. 11, Armistice Day, and exact dates and times will be announced later."

$32,000 Fines In Cranberry Case

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Seven corporations and four individuals were fined a total of $32,000 in Federal Court today on their pleas of nono contendere to an indictment charging conspiracy to monopolize interstate trade in the marketing of cranberries and cranberry products.

The fines were recommended to Judge Simon F. Rifkind by special Assistant Attorney General G. Joseph Minetti of the Antitrust Division. The conspiracy was in effect between 1935 and Oct. 14, 1941, the indictment charged.

Some of the defendants were co-operatives which the Government charged combined illegally with private canning companies and private corporate growers of cranberries—a combination which Mr. Minetti said obtained control of more than 70 per cent of the fresh cranberries and 80 per cent of the canned cranberries sold in the United States.

Mr. Minetti emphasized the prosecution did not cover any of the normal activities of farm co-operatives.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Very light showers ending late this evening. Slightly colder tonight. Moderate to fresh winds.

Southwestern Maine: Light shower ending late tonight. Slightly colder.

New Hampshire: Slight showers ending in south portion but changing to snow flurries later in mountains. Slightly colder.

Vermont: Light showers changing to snow flurries. Slightly colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Light showers ending late this evening. Slightly colder tonight.

Hide Tides At Boston

Monday, 4:56 p. m.; height 8.8 ft.
Tuesday, 5:33 a. m.; height 8.4 ft.
Light all vehicles Monday by 4:56 p. m.

Lodge Charged With Misusing Stimson Letter

The letter Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, sent to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts after the latter's Libyan desert service again figured in the election campaign today.

Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts asserted that Secretary Stimson assured him that if Senator Lodge had used his letter for political purposes he was practicting "political deception." Representative McCormack is supporting Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, the Democratic Senatorial nominee.

Secretary Stimson in his letter had commended Senator Lodge's conduct while in Libya.

Representative McCormack quoted Mr. Stimson as saying in a telephone conversation that "the use of the letter by Senator Lodge for political and campaign purposes was deception on his part and a very unfair thing for Senator Lodge to do."

"In my talk with Secretary Stimbson," Mr. McCormack added, "he expressed strong displeasure at the action of Senator Lodge, and he was greatly incensed at Senator Lodge's deception in trying to drag him into a political campaign through use of his letter."

Immediately Senator Lodge replied to Representative McCormack, saying:

"This is simply one man's interpretation of an alleged telephone conversation. Secretary Stimson has frequently said—and I agree heartly—that his letter to me had no political significance.

"Casey and McCormack are the men who injected it into the campaign weeks ago, both casting slurs on men in the armed services. This looks to me like a last-minute fake which would never be undertaken except in the closing hours."

Coast Guardsmen Keep Armed Vigil On Boston Bridges

Continuous guarding of six important bridges at the port of Boston is in effect today as a protective measure adopted on recommendation of the Boston Waterfront Protective Committee, composed of representatives of all branches of the armed forces, the state, city, business, shipping, industrial, and port organizations.

Armed Coast Guardsmen are now maintaining a 24-hour-a-day vigil at Charlestown bridge over the Charles River; Chelsea bridge over the Mystic River; Meridian Street bridge over Chelsea Creek; Chelsea Street bridge over the Little Mystic, and the Summer Street and Northern Avenue bridges over Fort Point Channel, it was disclosed by Richard Parkhurst, chairman of the Protective Committee. The guard is under command of the Captain of the Port, Commander Frank M. Meals.

Postal Successor To Breslin Picked

Tennyson Jefferson, of Reading, a veteran investigator for the United States post office department, has been appointed inspector in charge of the Boston division, comprising the six New England states, succeeding the late John J. Breslin.

Mr. Jefferson entered the postal service in 1907 as assistant postmaster at McConnell, Texas, and after four years in that position was transferred to Austin, Texas, as a clerk in the office of the post office inspector. In 1915 he was made an inspector and has served in these divisions: Atlanta, Austin, Spokane, Seattle, and Boston.

He worked on the noted De Autremont case involving the holdup of Southern Pacific train No. 13 at Siskiyou, Ore., Oct. 11, 1923, the perpetrators of which are now serving life terms in the Oregon State penitentiary.

'Hard' Goods Men To Get Instruction

New England distributors and wholesalers of "hard" goods have been urged to attend a meeting at the Hotel Statler, Boston, on November 6, to hear an explanation of the new orders affecting their business recently issued by War Production Board.

Unless the orders are understood and adhered to, said Lynford C. White, chief of the WPB distributors branch, these concerns are liable to find themselves facing acute shortages, "even selling themselves out of business."

Hard goods include electrical, copper, plumbing, heating, automotive, hardware, mill, and similar supplies. The meeting, called by the New England regional office of WPB, is sponsored also by the New England Council.

Would Have Half Of Wardens Women

Women should comprise "at least 50 per cent" of the New England air raid warden force, Joseph M. Loughlin, regional director of Civilian Defense, declares.

Issuing a week-end appeal for new volunteers to replace men lost to military service and industry, Mr. Loughlin said state Defense Council heads had been asked by his office to re-open state-wide warden schools.

Landlord May Not Raise Rent When Lease Is Below Ceiling

This is fifth in a series of articles answering questions with regard to Federal control of rents.

Leases—Two clauses in the ordinary lease are affected by Federal rent regulations. One of these is the rent-payment clause. If this clause calls for a higher rent than that fixed by the minimum rent regulation, then the clause is changed and the rent figure lowered to comply with the rent set by the regulation. In no case can the rent exceed the amount permitted by the regulations, regardless of any provision in the lease or of any understanding between the landlord and tenant. The other is the "vacating" clause contained in leases under which the tenant agrees to surrender his accommodations at the expiration of the lease. Under Federal rent regulation this clause is no longer in force.

Q. In cases where the rent specified in a lease is in excess of the maximum rent allowed under the rent regulations, does this fact void other clauses in the lease? A. No all clauses remain binding for the term of the lease except those in conflict with the regulation such as rent and vacate clauses.

Q. If the lease calls for a lower rent than that charged on the maximum-rent date, can the landlord raise the rent to the ceiling? A. No, in such a case the rent specified in the lease is binding. The presumption is that since the landlord was willing to rent his property at the figure agreed upon, and that such a rental was agreeable to him for the period of the time covered in the lease, then there is no reason why he should expect a higher rent in the event the rental ceiling set was higher. Federal rent control places a ceiling on rents, not a floor.

Q. When a lease expires, need a tenant sign a renewal? A. If the tenant has a written lease, he must, at the request of the landlord, renew it or make a new lease for one year, whichever is shorter, containing the same terms and conditions as the expiring lease, except that it cannot call for a rent higher than the maximum rent.

Q. Is there any provision for raising or lowering the maximum rent at the expiration of a lease which because of special circumstances called for a rent on the maximum-rent date that was substantially out of line with the rents prevailing in the area? A. Yes, either the landlord or the tenant may ask the Rent Director to adjust the maximum rent in a situation of this sort.

Q. A long-term lease signed several years ago and reflecting a different sort of economic and rental conditions called for a rent below that charged for comparable dwelling units in the neighborhood on the maximum-rent date. Is the landlord bound by that figure in future rentings of his property? A. No, at the expiration of the lease, the landlord may petition for an adjustment in the maximum rent. However, no adjustment will be permitted while the lease is in effect.

Q. What happens in the case of a house which rents for $200 a month during the summer season and only $25 monthly during the remainder of the year if the freeze date falls in March? What rent will be permitted for the summer season? A. In cases of seasonal rents, the Rent Director, on being petitioned by the landlord, will allow a rent adjustment. The Director may set different maximum rents for different seasons.

Evictions—Broad powers for the control and restraint of evictions were incorporated in the Emergency Price Control Act. Specifically, the act states: "It shall be unlawful for any person to remove or attempt to remove from any defense-area housing accommodations the tenant or occupant thereof because such tenant or occupant has taken, or proposed to take, action authorized or required by the act or any regulation, order or requirement thereunder," and also states, "the Administrator may, by regulation or order, regulate or prohibit renting or leasing practices likely to result in rent increases inconsistent with the purposes of this act."

Q. If a tenant doesn't have a written lease, do the same restrictions against evictions hold? A. Yes, an agreement to rent does not have to be in written form for a tenant to enjoy all the benefits and protection of Federal rent control.

Q. If a tenant does have a lease, can he be evicted merely because his lease has expired? A. No, the tenant can continue occupying the quarters as long as he continues to pay his rent. However, if the landlord wants him to, he must renew the lease at the same rent and for the period of his expiring lease or for one year, whichever is shorter.

Q. Are there any conditions under which a landlord can regain possession of his property by evicting the tenant? A. Yes, there are various circumstances whereby a tenant can be evicted.

Among them are:

1. Failure to pay his rent as established by maximum rent regulation.

2. The tenant has violated a substantial obligation of his rental agreement, such as maintaining a fire hazard on the premises or renting the house for dwelling purposes then using it for a store.

3. Committing a nuisance or using the dwelling unit for immoral or illegal purposes.

4. When the landlord, who owned the house before Oct. 20, in good faith, wants to get his house or dwelling unit back for his own occupancy.

5. When the owner, who has purchased the property after Oct. 20, wants to occupy himself, he may obtain a certificate if he has paid at least one third of the purchase price. Three months must pass after issuance of the certificate by the area Rent Director before the present tenant can be forced to vacate.

6. When the landlord wants to get his property back for extensive remodelling or alteration which cannot be done while the tenant is occupying the property.

From the Pulpits

Excerpts from sermons delivered yesterday at Boston churches:

The Rev. Dr. C. Gordon Brownville, at Tremont Temple Baptist Church:

Fundamentally we have been in captivity, because we have been unwilling to hearken to the word of God.

We will never have victory until we have discovered our captivity in spiritual things, until we have broken the power of the evil one through national repentance, searching for God with all our hearts.

The Rev. Dana McLean Greely, at Arlington Street Church (Unitarian):

We are free really when we are emancipated by those ideals that lift us out of the slavery of materialism and above the tyranny of indifference, when we are gladly and voluntarily duty-bound to the high goals of life.

The Rev. Walton E. Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

You and I are living at a time when one of the most decisive choices in all human history is before us. One thinks of the prophetic words of the book of Joel, "Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision: for the day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision."

The task of decision is no easy one. Choosing is so difficult that many of earth's millions submit to dictatorship in religion or in politics rather than make decisions.

We can never make our greatest personal contribution to a victorious way of life for America and for the world, to say nothing of our own private lives, until we achieve decisiveness of character.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If your's ration is about:	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
3,000 gals.	146½
2,500 gals.	122
2,000 gals.	97⅔
1,500 gals.	73¼

Service Concert Heard by 3,800

Yesterday's free concert for servicemen, at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, with members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Arthur Fiedler conducting, brought a record attendance of 3,800 persons, about 600 of them servicemen. The audience overflowed from Tapestry Hall into the rotunda.

The period of the special exhibition of Irsh prints and decorative arts has been extended to Nov. 22. The material will be the subject of a free gallery talk by Miss Alice Maginnis of the Museum staff, on Wednesday, Nov. 18, at three o'clock.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

An illustrated lecture on "Lands and Races of the Near East" will be given by Dr. William Thomson at the Institute of Geographical Exploration, Harvard University, 3 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, at 8 p. m. Dr. Thomson traveled widely in Egypt, Palestine, and Syria in 1938.

Tuesday

A talk on "Peruvian Textiles" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A musical program will be given by Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 3:45 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 11.

Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Both N. H. Parties Confident

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 2 (AP)—New Hampshire's political campaign neared its end today with both Republican and Democratic campaign leaders predicting victory in the election tomorrow.

Throughout the state last minute rallies were being held.

Harold Davison, G. O. P. State Committee Head, said there will be a "grand Republican victory." Robert E. Early, Democratic State Committee Chairman, declared, "this is distinctly a Democratic year."

Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, seeking a second term, is waging a vigorous fight with former Governor Francis P. Murphy of Nashua, his Democratic opponent. Mr. Murphy's supporters continued to stress full support for the President.

Republicans have urged re-election of Senator Bridges, asserting he will seek return to States, when the war ends, of emergency powers taken by the President.

Gov. Robert O. Blood, Republican candidate for a second term, had stood on his state record. He is opposed by William J. Nearl of Meredith, State Master of the Grange for three times. Mr. Nearl has advocated "cheap power" and has criticized Governor Blood for his civilian defense efforts.

Representative Foster Stearns (R) of Hancock has conducted a quiet campaign. He is opposed by Henry J. Proulx of Franklin. Mr. Proulx is in the Second Congressional District.

Chester E. Merrow of Ossipee, Republican, First Congressional District candidate, has been waging a hard fight against Thomas A. Murray of Manchester.

5-Week Survey Of Retail Stocks Planned by OPA

To provide the Office of Price Administration with more complete information on price problems in the distribution of textiles, clothing, shoes, soaps, and toilet and facial tissues, a five weeks' survey is currently being made in 120 cities of the United States, of which Boston is one.

Other cities in New England covered by the survey are Pittsfield, Fall River, New Bedford, Greenfield, Newport, R. I., Willimantic, Conn., New Haven and Danbury, Conn., Rutland, Vt., Berlin, N. H., and Portland and Bangor, Maine.

Special representatives, men and women, will call on stores during the period, which extends to Dec. 1, and gather information on the prices of such articles as women's, misses' and juniors' clothing and furnishings, shoes, piece goods, sheeting, blankets, table cloths, and towels.

In announcing the survey, Kenneth B. Backman, regional OPA administrator, commented, "The wholehearted co-operation of retail merchants is asked, since this survey will give OPA up-to-date information on which to lay a basis for informed, intelligent action later as needed."

TIMELESS SHOPPING—Across the Street from Filene's

Filene's Automatic Bargain BASEMENT for MEN AIR CONDITIONED

TUESDAY at 9:45 A. M.

men's clothes of "millionaire" imported woolens

that went into James Bell's $150 to $175 custom made clothes

FORTUNE MAGAZINE, in an early issue, called Mr. Bell "The Tiffany of the Trade" and listed him first in a group of six of America's best custom tailors.

JAMES W. BELL & CO., INC., SOLD US THE SURPLUS BOLTS OF THOROUGHBRED WOOLENS AND RESTOCKED THE CUSTOM TAILORING SALON WITH A COMPLETE NEW FABRIC STOCK.

MEN'S mostly one or few of a pattern "LUXURY" SUITS or OVERCOATS tailored by a well-known craftsman tailoring maker

Come in if only to see and feel these aristocrats of fabric-dom — Tuesday at 9:45 A. M.

$51

Filene's Basement leases the cost of living because Filene's Basement SELLS ONLY FOR CASH . . . prices must sell goods quickly or we lose under our famous automatic price reduction plan.

BOSTON, MASS.

Plenty of Food Foreseen For United States in '43

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2—Despite a serious manpower problem on farms and a prediction that military and lend-lease food buying is expected to rise 50 per cent, Americans will still be well fed in 1943, the Department of Agriculture says.

"There will be enough food in the total supply, although there may be shortages of many individual commodities," according to the Department's summary.

In meat and dairy products the demand will probably exceed the supply, the summary said, but bread and many other foods will be abundant.

The Department's predictions were issued at a time when President Roosevelt is reported to be on the verge of setting up an Office of Food Director within the War Production Board which would handle the food situation much the same as the rubber crisis is being directed by William M. Jeffers.

Aslo under way is another farm wage dispute to be settled by James F. Byrnes, new Director of Economic Stabilization, and his advisory board.

More Livestock in Prospect

Congress under the recently passed Cost-of-Living Bill left the farm wage question up to the President. Acting in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Byrnes has received from War Manpower Chief, Paul V. McNutt, a cautioning that higher wages for farm workers are imperative, if their drift into war industry or the armed forces is to be stopped. He contended that a boost in farm wage rates need not lead to an increase in farm prices.

The Department of Agriculture indicated little possibility of a repetition of this year's record-breaking crops next year.

Farmers next year probably will produce more livestock than this year as a result of increased demand, the outlook report said, but crop production as a whole "may be smaller than the record production of this year unless weather conditions are again unusually favorable as they were this year."

"Crop acreage should be at least as large as in 1942," the report said, "but war demands and the need to conserve transportation, labor and production supplies will bring about many shifts from crops of low utility to crops of higher utility.

Military and lend-lease buying of food in 1943 is expected to be 50 per cent greater than in 1942, taking one-fifth of current agricultural production. Civilian demand also will continue to increase, though more slowly than in 1942. Prices of agricultural products in 1943 under ceilings should remain close to present levels—about 6 per cent above the average estimated for the entire year 1942.

Points Farmers' Problems

Turning to the problems farmers will face, the Department said:

"Farmers' greatest problem will be to secure adequate labor in 1943. Only 20 per cent as much new farm machinery will be made as in 1940.

"Uses of nitrogen fertilizer are being limited to conserve short supplies and farmers will need to rely more heavily on legumes and farm manures as substitutes.

"With careful handling essential needs for insecticides and fungicides apparently can be met, but substitutions may be necessary.

"Transportation problems may become increasingly severe by the latter part of 1943 in view of the fact that the transportation system is approaching its limits of expansion while the volume of traffic continues to increase.

"Thus far the big increase in consumer expenditures for foods has been passed back in full to farmers, but current trends in marketing and transportation costs indicate that marketing margins may be increased during the coming year."

McNutt Acts to Impose Curb On Drafting War Workers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP) — Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner, said today that there had been widespread complaint that selective service boards were continuing to draft workers needed in war industry despite directives intended to guide them in deferring such men.

At the same time, Mr. McNutt told a press conference that he had sent President Roosevelt the long-awaited report of his Management-Labor Advisory Committee on the manpower situation, opening the way for possible executive action on the question.

Mr. McNutt declined to disclose contents of the report, declaring any details must come from the President, but acknowledged that a section dealt with the question of compulsory national service.

The Manpower -Commissioner said directives prepared to guide local draft boards in granting occupational deferment had "not been as effective as I should like to see them," and "widespread complaints still roll in that the directives are not being followed."

Improvement Sought

The U. S. Employment Service, operating under the WMC, Mr. McNutt said, is advising draft boards on occupational deferment questions, and he expressed hope that this would bring about "improvement."

He reported also that war plants were being urged to prepare "manning tables" showing what positions are considered essential in order to "provide justification for deferment of men in essential positions."

Many plants already have prepared these tables to give draft boards "a more realistic inventory" of their labor needs, and plants which have done so are "having far less difficulty over losing men to selective service," Mr. McNutt said.

He said he hoped a general program of preparing manning tables would be put in operation "in a week or 10 days," starting with plants whose output consists 75 per cent of war materials and with utilities and railroads.

Mr. McNutt said that both labor and management had indorsed the manning-table program.

Satisfactory Report

The report of his Labor-Management Committee was unanimous and "quite satisfactory" to him, Mr. McNutt said. Under questioning, he remarked in amplification that "any honest report is satisfactory to anyone who receives it."

The manpower chief said there had been no change in his views that national service legislation was imperative, but he said the timing of such legislation was "a matter for the President and Congress."

Asked what had been done in cases where Georgia and South Carolina authorities had taken action to stop recruiting of workers in those states for plants in other areas, Mr. McNutt replied: "I have asked the Attorney General regarding what powers there are and how far certain authorities go.

"In dealing with the allocation of labor supplies we must meet the needs of this country and to do so we will go as far as necessary."

Meanwhile, on Capitol Hill the Rt. Rev. John O'Grady, a Roman Catholic welfare worker, told a Senate labor subcommittee that absence of a national program for development of the agricultural labor supply had led to labor "hoarding" in Texas and elsewhere.

Manpower Crisis

He said that while there was a real manpower crisis in Connecticut, especially Bridgeport and Hartford, which he visited in an inquiry of his own, neither the Manpower Commission nor the Employment Service "have had any real knowledge of the situation."

"In those cities, as well as other industrial cities I visited," he declared, "the supply of local labor, mostly married women, had not been exhausted, because there was no Federal agency to interpret to the women their need in the war effort.

"The Manpower Commission was supposedly set up in April," he declared, "but the personnel directors of the war plants in Bridgeport and Hartford haven't seen the New England director."

Cleaning Trade's Machines Must Be Kept in Order

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—N. G. Burleigh, chief of the services branch of the War Production Board, today served notice on all laundry and cleaning establishments that penalties will be imposed if the businessmen fail to keep their equipment in proper repair.

Mr. Burleigh explained that careless operation or maintenance of laundry or cleaning equipment would put a heavy drain on critical materials, and warned that repair parts and other priority assistance may be withheld if repairs are needed as a result of negligence.

First U. S. Infantrymen Transported by Gliders

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Nov. 2 (AP)—For the first time in history, United States Infantrymen have been transported in gliders to maneuver objectives.

Sky-riding doughboys swooped down on Del Rio's border airport yesterday in giant gliders and quickly overcame "enemy" resistance in the wind-up to several weeks of air-borne maneuvers by the Second Infantry Division.

Towed by transport planes of the troop carrier command, the gliders took off for Del Rio from San Antonio in the morning. Before their return at night, the invaders had tried out every phase of vertical envelopment.

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Style is more than just the cut of a pocket or the position of a lapel . . . it means fit, too! Every Simpson suit and coat is cut by expert tailors to your exact measurements . . . it must fit you perfectly! The fabric, pattern, color, and style are your very own . . . chosen from America's finest, widest selection. A Simpson salesman experienced in measuring is ready to call at your home or office.
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Hospital Plan Of Insurance Is Opposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 2—Disapproval of a national system of compulsory hospital insurance proposed by the Social Security Board was expressed by the American Hospital Association.

At the recent annual meeting of the association's House of Delegates in St. Louis, the hospital organization recommended to Congress that it defer consideration of the inclusion of hospitalization payments in the social security program.

This stand was taken "in view of the present rapid growth of voluntary hospital service plans," or hospital insurance of the voluntary type.

The annual meeting thus put its approval on the position of the Hospital Service Plan Commission of the Association, which last March advocated a number of means of extending hospital service to the low-income groups and the needy without making hospital insurance compulsory.

The plan of the Social Security Board, which President Roosevelt has indicated he indorses, calls for a system of hospital insurance covering 100,000,000 persons or more, to be financed by pay roll taxes on employers and employees and further income taxes on the self-employed.

Preventive Action

The Association took the ground that the best way to prevent the adoption in this country of compulsory hospital insurance was to extend the voluntary systems of hospital insurance to enroll many more than the 10,000,000 persons who are already participating.

Leaders in the hospital association attending the St. Louis convention urged a vigorous campaign to extend Blue Cross plans—forms of voluntary hospital insurance approved by the Association—so that the problem of lower-cost hospital service might be met without government control.

Commenting on the attitude of these leaders, Dr. W. P. Morrill, Director of Research of the American Hospital Association staff here, said:

"A serious issue is at stake. At the basis is the whole question of independence of thought and action as opposed to regimentation."

Dr. Hamilton's Opinion

Dr. R. H. Bishop, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, who presented the resolution urging extension of voluntary plans, declared that such a program, if properly and promptly implemented, "may forestall the enactment of a law providing for compulsory health insurance under Social Security."

The new President of the association, Dr. James A. Hamilton, Professor of Hospital Administration at Yale University, expressed a similar opinion to the Association's War Conference.

"Such coverage of larger numbers of the population," said Dr. Hamilton, "would go far to relieve pressure for government-controlled plans."

At present, most voluntary hospital insurance plans are held by workers in industry where it is easy to collect payments through employer co-operation. Only a few small towns and rural areas have plans available to the people, it is said. Workers transferred from one city to another often have difficulty continuing to participate.

Dr. Hamilton urged "greater flexibility in reciprocity agreements — among plans — uniform contracts, and contracts that will include a larger number of persons than are eligible under existing contracts."

Dr. C. Rufus Rorem, Director of the Hospital Service Plan Commission, said the choice before hospital people was plain:

"Do hospitals of the United States wish to assure their independence by encouraging and guiding a movement which will accomplish adequate distribution of hospital care with a minimum of government interference or compulsion, or do they prefer to shift the responsibility to the national government with the certainty that 'he who pays the piper calls the tune'?"

Program Proposed

The Association's House of Delegates responded to these appeals by approving a resolution which called for extension of the areas served by voluntary insurance, greater emphasis on rural enrollment, reciprocity between member hospitals, more comprehensive benefits and uniformity, and other action.

At the same meeting the association gave its approval to the program of its Hospital Service Plan Commission, which recommended that Congress defer consideration of compulsory hospital insurance.

This resolution also urged the immediate establishment by each Blue Cross Plan of voluntary insurance of low-cost contracts for service in minimum-rate hospital accommodations, encouragement of local government payments to hospitals for service to needy persons, encouragement of federal payments toward hospital care for recipients of Federal and state public assistance, Federal grants for improvement of voluntary hospital facilities in defense and other unusual areas, and other steps.

Slacks Correct for Work But Taboo in Court Room

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 2 (AP)—Slacks may be correct garb for women workers in war plants, but Judge Elmer D. Davies has ruled they are not appropriate apparel for women witnesses in his court.

"Go home and put on a dress and come back and testify," he told a slacks-attired witness. The woman returned later in a dress and was permitted to take the stand.

Grapevine News in the Open

Y. M. C. A.

California Boys Pick Good Harvest Job

Top: Boys at a California Y. M. C. A. harvest camp set their own policies and control camp discipline. Here is a council meeting in session. Mayor Johnny Cooper, at right, addresses the camp councilmen. Bottom: Bill Howard removes a bunch of grapes from the vines. Care must be taken not to wipe the bloom off grapes while cutting and packing.

Wergin Wanted Nazis to Win, Neighbor Says

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—A neighbor of Otto Wergin, one of six persons on trial on treason charges, testified today that Mr. Wergin told her in 1939 he would want Germany to win in a war with the United States, and his American citizenship papers "mean nothing more to me than to throw in the gutter."

Mrs. Tim Kelly, tall, blonde and matronly, told a Federal Court jury Mr. Wergin declared in the fall of 1939 shortly after Britain and Germany went to war:

"If the United States were at war with Germany our population might be wiped out in two weeks."

Reported to FBI

Richard Finn, United States Assistant District Attorney, asked Mrs. Kelly if she ever did anything about the remarks of Mr. Wergin and his wife, Kate, also a defendant.

"Yes," she replied, "I reported them to the FBI in 1939."

The Wergins are friends of Hans and Erna Haupt, parents of Herbert Hans Haupt, one of the six Nazi saboteurs who landed from Germany by submarine in June and were executed after trial by a military commission.

The Wergins, Haupts and Walter and Lucille Froehling, aunt and uncle of Herbert, are charged with committing treason by aiding and assisting young Haupt in his plot of destruction of United States far industries.

Mrs. Kelly related she lived in the same apartment building with the Wergins from 1936 through 1939. She told of accompanying them to a German motion picture program and of seeing German periodicals in their home.

The witness said that after she moved from the apartment building she seldom saw the Wergins. She said she met Mrs. Wergin in the fall of 1941, and that she asked her if she knew her son, Wolfgang, had gone to Japan.

"On Vacation"

When Mrs. Kelly asked the reason for the trip, she said Mrs. Wergin replied, "Oh, he's on a vacation."

[A previous witness testified Mr. Wergin and Haupt reached Japan via Mexico after swimming the Rio Grande under gunfire. From there they went to Germany.]

While under cross-examination by Mr. Warnholtz, Mrs. Kelly was asked if Mr. Wergin had explained why he wanted to go back to Germany. She responded:

"Wergin said he wanted to go to Germany because living conditions were better than in this country."

Mrs. Kelly testified that after these statements were made, her husband reported them to the F. B. I. Later, she said, she signed statements for the F. B. I. covering her conversations with Mr. Wergin.

Neighbors and relatives of the defendants testified Saturday to seeing Haupt in his parents' company a few days before his arrest, while an automobile salesman testified the saboteur's father, Hans Haupt, a defendant, bought a car for his son.

A lone witness testified that the older Haupt gave him $900 to hide from the F. B. I. the day after the F. B. I. announced the arrest of eight Nazi saboteurs.

The money was in $50 denominations, Carl Eggert, a Chicago plasterer said. It has been testified that money of this denomination was carried by the saboteurs to finance their mission of destruction in the United States.

The F. B. I. did get the money, Mr. Eggert said, because four days later he turned it over to two Federal agents who visited his home.

An F. B. I. agent testified that five days after the secret arrival in this country of young Haupt and three others of the saboteurs, Haupt discussed with him his failure to register for selective service.

Youths' Work Found Enviable In Picking California Grapes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Southern California

The boys who picked grapes in San Joaquin Valley this last summer while the temperature reached close to over-hot did such a good job that their employers are asking them to come back next year.

They went into the vineyards about 2,000 strong under the sponsorship of various Young Men's Christian Associations in California, and the Los Angeles "Y" reports that of its group which numbered 437, the majority of the boys stayed at least half way through the seven-week period and proved that city fellows "have what it takes" for farm work.

The work was hard. The Emergency Harvest Camps had no innerspring mattresses, yet youngsters 16 years of age and upwards who, for the larger part, had never done anything more strenuous than heading for the bottom of the scrimmage pile in football proved that they could keep up with the schedule imposed by a fast-advancing harvest season.

One boy made a record for his camp by picking 135 lugs of grapes in a single day. Paid 40 cents an hour to begin with, then 45 and finally 50 cents, the young harvesters came away with well-earned nest eggs for the school year. At the same time, they rendered California a conspicuous service because of the farm labor shortage.

Opportunity Recognized

The Pacific Southwest Y. M. C. A. seized the opportunity presented by this situation almost a year ago, when it foresaw in the coming need for help in the fields a chance to carry on its fundamental work of boy character building under exceptional circumstances.

The Los Angeles "Y," which conducted two of the 11 harvest camps which were ultimately organized in the State, found that the opportunity was worth taking. Its experiment in putting boys of various races to work side by side out in the expansive open proved very successful, and ended up with most problems self-resolved and everybody good friends.

One Mexican youngster from Los Angeles, where gang clashes among Mexican youths were making headline news at the time, said, "Gosh, I'm glad I'm not down there! I'll probably be in trouble myself!"

As a matter of fact, the Los Angeles "Y" said that at the beginning of the summer, it looked as though the Mexican boys in the camps were going to pose serious problems. Mexican boys knew something about working long hours in the fields, and they were sure the fairer-skinned lads from Hollywood and Los Angeles high schools were going to prove themselves sissies. But when the season was over and everyone was heading for home, each with the box of grapes the employing company had given him, it was a boy of Mexican background who proposed three cheers for a Hollywood chap who, by delivering the goods, so to speak, had proved that color is out of the question.

Mutual Friends

"The best part of camp," wrote a boy named Bob in the course of the summer, "is we're meeting a lot of swell guys and a few punk ones and we're learning to live with both."

Self-government by the boys was set up in the camps on a mayor-council basis, with elected councilmen. Fresh-painted refrigerator cars served as barracks. Questions such as what to do about smoking were left to this democratic assembly. In one camp, the solution was this simple rule: If you must smoke, smoke in the open. Result? The amount of smoking was practically negligible.

The Di Giorgio Fruit Corporation, said to be one of the world's largest growers, signed a contract with the Los Angeles Y. M. C. A. which safeguarded the boys on matters of wages and working hours. High school principals and teachers went into the camps as managers and group leaders, working in the fields as "straw bosses" during the day.

The boys paid the "Y" $1.10 a day for keep—one boy described the food as "food you can work on and not half bad"—and they were allowed $1.50 a week for spending money. Prior agreement with parents determined whether the rest of their wages was sent home, turned over to the boys, or kept against the completion of their employment.

For next summer, the Y. M. C. A. would like to have more leaders for the camps, in order to study and help the boys individually in their relation to group living, and the Di Giorgio Corporation is already considering ways to improve working and living conditions for the boys.

Production Has Quadrupled Since Dec. 7, Nelson Reports

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The rate of production increase in four major armament categories—warplanes, ordnance, merchant ships, and naval and army vessels—improved in September, Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, has reported.

In his fourth production communiqué, Mr. Nelson declared that "we now are producing war goods on a scale which approaches four times the rate at the time of Pearl Harbor."

Mr. Nelson disclosed that four-engined bomber output was "very nearly on schedule" and gave the first official hint that new aircraft factories have come into production this fall.

"Some plants that have come into production recently," he said, "are making an exceptionally good showing—much better than early experience had led us to anticipate. And the number of months in which these plants were under construction before they turned out a plane was much less than the time taken to construct and bring into operation the first new plants in the war effort."

Over-all munitions production was 7 per cent over August. This showing, not particularly impressive as compared with the 8 per cent August gain over July, was caused by the tapering off of motor vehicles, clothing, medical supplies and other "miscellaneous munitions."

"Large supplies of these now are on hand," Mr. Nelson reported, with the result that the "miscellaneous" arms category held steady for the month.

In view of the emphasis on heavier weapons, the report actually presents "a definite improvement" over the August production communiqué, a WPB spokesman said. Airplanes were up 10 per cent compared with a 5 per cent increase reported in the month previous; ordnance was up 7 per cent compared with 3 per cent in the last communiqué; naval and army shipbuilding went up 22 per cent, compared with a 7 per cent gain in navy construction in August; and merchant ships were up a record-breaking 10 per cent, compared with 6 per cent.

Ordnance production, the report stated, "continued to move slowly and unevenly." Tank output advanced 3 per cent and the production of tank guns was ahead of schedule.

Moreover, September was "a good month" for anti-aircraft gun output, but the report declared that ammunition production was spotty, some areas turning in excellent records and others showing disappointing results.

Twelve major combat vessels were launched in September, a record better than forecast, "but deliveries of other types of naval vessels did not measure up to expectations." These apparently included small craft for use against submarines.

Brightest spot in the entire program was merchant ship construction. Measured by the value of new construction in shipyards, cargo vessel construction gained 10 per cent over August. In terms of tonnage of vessels delivered it rose 34 per cent and was 12 per cent ahead of forecasts made at the first of the month.

The 92 cargo ships placed in actual service—21 more than in the previous peak month of July—"approached the total output of American merchant shipyards last year," Mr. Nelson's report showed.

The report on heavy bombers reflected the new trend toward concentration on harder-hitting weapons mentioned by President Roosevelt recently in his disclosure that the numerical 1942 goals in tanks and planes set in January would not be attained. The President indicated the country would not produce 60,000 planes or 45,000 tanks but would convert the equivalent amount of raw materials into heavier fighting machines.

'Pass Ammunition' Credit Passes To Another Chaplain

By the Associated Press

Coiner of the current phrase, "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition," apparently turns out to be Navy Chaplain Lieut. Howell Forgy, although some sources trace it back to Civil War days.

Navy Chaplain Capt. William Maguire at New York publicly denied the attribution of this phrase to him on popular sheet music. Lieutenant Forgy came forward about the same time at Pearl Harbor with details of how he first said it during the Japanese attack on Dec. 7, 1941.

Attached to a heavy cruiser then tied up at Pearl Harbor for repairs, Lieutenant Forgy was watching what he thought at the time to be mock maneuvers.

The ship did not have power for hoisting ammunition. Abruptly general quarters sounded.

"Lieut. Edwin Woodhead, Boise, Idaho, was standing near by," Lieutenant Forgy said. "Suddenly we saw a Japanese plane fall in flames."

"Break out the ammunition!" Lieutenant Woodhead shouted.

Because there was no hoisting power, it was necessary to do it by hand.

Lieutenant Forgy explained:

"The boys were getting dog-tired. All I did was slap them on the back and smilingly said, 'praise the Lord and pass the ammunition, boys.'"

Bishop John F. O'Hara, head of the Military Ordinariate of the Roman Catholic Church in America, explained in a joint interview with Chaplain Maguire under Navy auspices that it was necessary to "affirm the truth" of Chaplain Maguire's conduct inasmuch as international law bars chaplains from combat. It had been reported that Chaplain Maguire had manned a machine gun.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

French Group Hears Morize On Saturday

The Boston-Cambridge group of the Alliance Française will begin its forty-second season on Saturday when it joins with the Salon Français in presenting a lecture by Prof. André Morize of Harvard University. M. Morize is not only a great favorite with members of the Alliance Française, he is well-known throughout the country both to French groups and other societies and colleges. An ardent French patriot, he will speak on "Resistance," at the Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street at 3:30 p. m.

Founded in 1900, the Boston-Cambridge group is one of over 250 Alliances Françaises in this country and Canada, all of which are affiliated with the Fédération de l'Alliance Française in New York. It is an American organization, entirely nonpolitical. Its purpose is solely to encourage and extend the interest in and study of the history, literature, institutions, language, and art of France.

"More than ever we consider it our duty to keep alive and active that aim," say the officers of the Boston-Cambridge group as their new season opens.

The Alliance Française has long been one of the chief centers of French thought and culture in Boston and has always endeavored to obtain eminent lecturers. This year and for the duration, instead of the usual bi-monthly meetings, the organization will give only one lecture a month.

Teas and social reunions are also a feature of the season's entertainment. These gatherings give members an opportunity to speak as well as listen to French. Mrs. John V. Spalding, President, speaks from experience when she says how much it means to one living in a foreign country to have an opportunity to hear and speak one's native language.

Mrs. Spaulding, a native of Bordeaux in southwestern France, has been an active member of the Alliance for many years. It was a friend of her husband, whom she met when she came to this country for a visit, that introduced her to the Group by taking her to hear a lecture by André Maurois. "You can't imagine how tickled I was to hear and talk French in this country," she says.

The majority of members are Americans, all of them having a keen interest in France and some of them, like Mrs. E. K. Rand, vice-president, and Mrs. Richard P. Strong, having spent a great deal of time in France. Others are, like its new president, natives of France.

Nonmembers are always welcome at the lectures upon payment of a small fee at the door, and special rates are available for students.

Officers include, besides Mrs. Spaulding: Mrs. J. G. Peter, Mrs. E. K. Rand, and W. DeF. Bigelow, vice-presidents; Mrs. H. C. Rice, secretary; R. S. Codman, Jr., treasurer, and S. B. Luce, assistant treasurer.

Fall Enrollment in B. U. 25 Per Cent Less Than '41

Boston University's autumn enrollment dropped 25 per cent as compared with figures of last year, from 8,763 to 6,553 students, and showed an overall decrease of 12.6 per cent with total registration of 1941, President Daniel L. Marsh announces.

By a Staff Photographer

G. O. P. Women Plan Saturday Programs

Members of the Activities Department of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, which this week opens its series of Saturday afternoon programs for members and guests. Left to right: Mrs. James Hunter Orr of Newton; Mrs. Paul D. Bowler and Mrs. Charles A. Loring, Jr., of Boston; Mrs. William M. Cusack of Winchester, Director of the Activities Department. The speaker on Nov. 7 will be Dr. F. Pennington Haile, Director of Popular Education for the Commission to Study the Organization for Peace. His subject is "Total Victory" and the program begins at 2 p. m.

Discussion To Evaluate Degree of A.B.

At the All-College Luncheon next Saturday, President Stringfellow Barr, of St. John's College, Annapolis, Md., and Dr. Bancroft Beatley, President of Simmons College, will discuss "The Future of the A. B. Degree." Sponsored for the fifth year by the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women, the luncheon will be held at the Hotel Continental in Cambridge at 1 o'clock.

President Barr is well qualified both by education and experience to answer a question that is puzzling many persons in face of the present crisis. Just what is the value of a liberal arts program in the midst of a wartime emergency?

After receiving degrees from the University of Virginia, President Barr went to Oxford as a Rhodes Scholar, and later studied in Paris and Ghent. His teaching experience includes a professorship in modern European history at the University of Virginia and a visiting professorship in Chicago University in 1936-37. While in Chicago, President Hutchins made him a member of the independent committee on liberal arts. The following year he was made president of St. John's and launched his new plan for a revival of the classics.

St. John's College is known as the college with an idea, for the plan stresses the study of the great literary masterpieces. Since the controversy recently raised in educational circles about the length of time that should be required for the attainment of the A. B. Degree stemmed from the University of Chicago, President Barr seems the logical person to know the answers to the question.

Although the All-College Luncheon is the occasion of the fall round-up of colleges, usually having more than 300 present, and 100 colleges represented, it is an open meeting and attendance is not restricted to graduates.

At the head table with the speakers will be seated Dean Lucy Jenkins Franklin of Boston University, presiding, Mrs. B. Alden Thresher, President of the Boston Branch, and Mrs. Gaston Summers, chairman of the luncheon committee.

The ushers are Mrs. Sidney Northcott, Miss W. Catherine Wells, Mrs. J. O. Cunningham, Mrs. Charles Waghorne, Mrs. Carl Schmalz, Mrs. Clarence A. Roberts, Mrs. Homer Sowles, Mrs. W. S. Roberts, and Mrs. Charles W. French.

Mrs. M. Stanley Livingston of Belmont is in charge of reservations.

Browsing and Bargain Hunting Provided at Rumtique Sale

Bostonians and suburbanites will have an opportunity to go bargain hunting at Horticultural Hall tomorrow from 10 to 4 o'clock, when the annual Rumtique Sale of the New England Farm and Garden Association will be in full swing. They can browse to their heart's content over a variety of furniture, glassware, silver, china, quilts, embroidery, and some antiques.

The wartime scarcity of wools and silk lends new importance to the clothing section this year. Prewar fabrics that can be converted into new garments have become prized materials. Mrs. Francis H. Brewer, who has charge of this section, expects that men's suits, now superseded by uniforms, will be eagerly sought after. Mrs. Brewer's helpers are Mrs. Daniel Kennedy and Mrs. Henderson Inches.

Shoes, which used to be grouped with other items of wearing apparel, have this year earned their own table, which will be tended by Mrs. Pearl Morton and Mrs. Frederick Kingsbury. The fact that Mrs. Roosevelt stuffed her shoes with paper rather than use precious English coupons to buy new ones is another reminder of their wartime value.

Mrs. John H. Cunningham, Jr., is chairman of the sale, assisted by Mrs. James D. Colt and Mrs. Charles F. Rowley.

Incidentally, Mrs. Colt, who worked all summer on the Chestnut Hill Garden Club canning project, is now using the Club's hospitable facilities to can quantities of the delicious new butternut squash, a delicacy which will be available at the Farm and Garden Christmas Greens Sale next month.

Other members of the committee working for the Rumtique Sale are Mrs. William Barton, Mrs. Hubert L. Carter, who is president of the association; Mrs. Russell Coolidge, Mrs. Ernest B. Dane, Mrs. Harold W. Davie, Mrs. Frank A. Day, Jr., Mrs. Edwin Dunphy, Mrs. H. Bigelow Emerson, Mrs. A. J. Farnsworth, Mrs. Joe W. Gerrity, Mrs. Edward C. Huntington, Mrs. Charles A. King, Mrs. Morris F. LaCroix, Mrs. William Laverack, Mrs. Edward R. Nash, Mrs. James J. Newell, Mrs. Harold Plimpton, Mrs. Edward C. Moore, Mrs. Walter G. Resor, Miss Alice Rowley, and Mrs. John B. Swift, Jr.

Republican Club Plans Open House

Tomorrow night Open House will be held at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, beginning at 8 o'clock, following the closing of the polls. Election returns over special radio wire will be given out by Charles P. Howard. Mrs. Edward P. Furber, director of publicity for the club, will direct a musical program, including community singing.

Officers of the club, headed by Mrs. Charles P. Howard, President, will receive members and guests of the evening and will be assisted by the club's Advisory Council, including Representative Leslie B. Cutler, Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis, Mrs. Addison B. Green, Christian A. Herter, Jarvis Hunt, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Richard Saltonstall, George B. Rowell, Henry L. Shattuck, Sinclair Weeks, and Alexander Whiteside.

Picture of Orient By Mrs. Dunning

The Professional Women's club of Boston will hold its monthly business meeting on Thursday at 7:30 p. m. in the Salle Moderne of the Hotel Statler.

At 8 o'clock Mary Parker Dunning, dressed in one of her Burmese costumes, will entertain the club with her lecture on "The Road to Mandalay."

Mrs. Dunning will describe the vivid life of the East which she knows so well. There will also be a musical program with William Weigle, baritone, accompanied by Natalie Blaisdell Weidner.

Italians May Join Civilian Defense

Aliens of Italian nationality are invited to join Massachusetts civilian defense organizations now that their status of "enemy alien" has been lifted by the Federal Government, the State Committee on Public Safety has ruled.

Previously it was necessary for local defense councils to secure approval of the State Committee before Italian volunteers could be accepted.

William I. Wood

William I. Wood, who passed on in Weston Oct. 31, had been a director of R. H. Stearns Co., for which he was an employee more than 50 years. He was a native of Hillsboro, N. B. Soon after coming to Boston as a young man, he became a Stearns salesman. He was named a director at the firm's incorporation in 1915 and by the time of his retirement in 1938 was senior merchandising manager and foreign buyer.

Winter Days Mean Profit To Islanders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOUNT DESERT, Maine — Turning winter hours of enforced leisure into cash, more than 80 residents of Mount Desert Island today are participating members of the Winter Industries Co-operative, which in its third year is producing some $2,400 in handicraft items.

Mechanics, caretakers, fishcutters, laborers, and tradespeople formed the Co-operative to spread employment beyond the summer season, which in the past has been the only income season for many in the communities depending upon summer colonies for existence. Centers of war production have attracted many residents, and some premium on local labor remains, but the co-operative is regarded as a much-needed prop to the local economy.

At a two-day sale in August, $1,000 was realized from sale of bookends, plaques, decorative furniture, chests, bags, knitted goods, rugs, boat models, bird houses, weather vanes, belts, and tweeds which were made last winter; $1,400 in future orders were contracted at the same sale, while this figure may be doubled by other output now underway independently. The 1941 sale grossed $2,000 in cash and orders; the first sale, in 1940, grossed $1,000.

Bay State Has Plan To Move Civilians Over 'Back' Roads

A war-emergency traffic-control plan, providing a secondary road system for civilian movement in the event of any situation requiring military forces to take over primary roads, is ready to be put into operation in Massachusetts.

This is disclosed by Edgar F. Copell, civilian engineer in the State Department of Public Works, who told a meeting of the State Chiefs of Police Association that the system was complete within itself, with every city and town being part of the network, and with 1,364 co-ordinated control stations adequate for dispatching and handling convoys for movements of civilians and materials.

The Traffic Emergency Division of the Public Works Department set up the system, Mr. Copell said, adding that State Guards in recent maneuvers had used the auxiliary civil routes.

Richard Merrill

Room Textiles Matched

The matching of room textiles to wall decoration will be vividly illustrated in the exhibition opening tomorrow, Tuesday, at the Garland School Art Center, 413 Commonwealth Avenue. Skilfully dyed fabrics for furniture coverings or other decorative use will be displayed throughout the School in relation to the wall colors which they have been colored to match or complement. Barbara Tewksbury of West Newton, left, and Natalie McKenzie of Newton, right, are holding a piece of textile which has been dyed to match the brilliant Reynolds' horse designs in the background. The exhibition is open at 10 a. m., daily until 5 p. m., through Nov. 14.

D. A. R. Dedicates Two More Bells

The Daughters of the American Revolution dedicated two bells, three stars on the National Birthday Bell, and a State Flag at the National Washington Memorial Chapel, in ceremonies held at Valley Forge, Pa., on Saturday afternoon.

The New Mexico and Florida Bells, dedicated Saturday, brought to 49 the number of bells in the carillon. There is one for each State and the National Birthday Bell, known as the National Peace Chimes. West Virginia, Illinois, and Maryland were the states that dedicated stars, and Louisiana presented its flag, which completes the roster of flags for this memorial edifice.

The first 13 bells were given by the 13 original states, and the Massachusetts Society, D. A. R., contributed the one known as the Paul Revere Bell, at a cost of $2,000.

Pan-American Friendship Topic Of Bookbuilders

The advancement of Pan-American friendship and understanding will be discussed at the dinner meeting of the Boston Bookbuilders Tuesday evening at Schrafft's West Street restaurant, Boston. The Pan American Society of Massachusetts will be represented at the meeting by Mrs. George Cheever Shattuck, president, and by Dr. Edith Hellman of Simmons College; Centro Cultural Panamericano by its president, Miguel Antonio Pena, and Club Espanol de Boston by its president, Jose A. Godoy.

Dr. Jose Padin, of Boston, a member of the Superior Educational Council of Puerto Rico, and editor of modern languages of D. C. Heath & Company, will speak on "Cultural Aspects of Inter-American Relations; Their Importance, and What Can Be Done to Improve Them."

Dudley R. Cowles, president of the American Texbook Publishers Institute, will introduce the speakers. Another guest, Dr. Lewis Hanke, of Washington, D. C., Director of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress, has chosen for his subject, "The Role of the Book in Improving Inter-American Relations."

Maine Takes A Look Over Its Finances

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 2 — State Comptroller A. L. Kane, this week, gave Gov. Sumner Sewall and his Council, and, indirectly, the incoming Legislature, a solemn cautioning of the possible effects of the war upon State of Maine finances. "If the war should end and result in a much higher level of relief expenditures, if liquor stocks in the country become exhausted or if any of the many such unpredictable contingencies should arise, State finances would be seriously affected," he cautioned at the start of a lengthy and detailed report of the past fiscal year which also took occasion to discuss the future outlook of major departments.

The report serves again to emphasize the importance attained by liquor revenues in the State's fiscal set-up, an importance of which State officials are extremely aware as they see in the approaching Legislative session a concerted drive to eliminate at least a portion of the liquor commission setup —the beer division.

"Plans for the coming year," the report states, "places particular emphasis upon the reduction of expenditures in those departments which are not essential to the conduct of the war."

However, the report continues, "functions established by law must continue, but often with a lower volume of transactions or restrictions upon expenditures." Despite anticipated drop in revenues from certain sources, automobiles, liquor, and beer, the report says "if approximately the same conditions as in the past year continue, the results of operations of the General Fund should be at least as satisfactory as the year just closed."

Taxpayers could be pleased at that part of the report which informed them that "real progress has been made during the past fiscal year in handling the support of State paupers." The last Legislature authorized monthly billing by cities and towns for these charges and, according to the report "this change, together with a clean-up drive by the division of poor relief, has placed these reimbursements on a current basis and has permitted for the first time an accurate estimate of the outstanding liability at the year end."

Low-Paid Teachers

Deploring the fact that about one fourth of Maine's 5,000 teachers are paid less than $750 a year, Governor Sewall, this week, was cheered by teachers when he promised to discuss their salary problem with the Legislature.

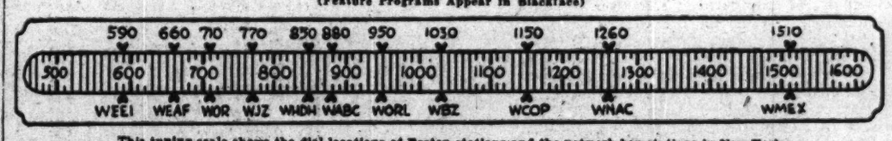
The Governor's pledge came at the annual convention of the Maine Teachers Association at Lewiston, where, despite rationing of gasoline and tires, more than 4,000 teachers attended their annual conclave. The teachers enjoyed an inspiring session which included speeches by Max Lerner, political science professor at Williams College and Robert St. Johns, well-known war correspondent.

They also heard their Commissioner of Education, Harry V. Gilson, caution them that immediate action should be taken throughout the nation to gear education for the wartime emergency, to eliminate the fads and adjust the programs to the real and vital needs. The war, he said, has brought new and heavy responsibilities upon teachers who must stand ready and willing to assume their added responsibilities.

Commissioner Gilson proposed among other things military drills for juniors and senior high school boys, emphasis upon classes which develop industrial and mechanical skills, and up-to-date and vitalized programs in history, civics and citizenship.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Open House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Army-Navy "E" Award	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	"Open House"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Army-Navy "E" Award	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Wanda Landowska: harpsichordist	Air Express Music; Organ; songs	"Pepper Young's Family" "Right to Happiness"	Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
3:45				Shady Valley Folks	Funny Money Man
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sketch	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee
4:15	Jane Wyatt, Int.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Across the Footlights	Dance Matinee
4:30	"Family Front"; sk.	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Victory Front	Club Matinee; News	"Widder Brown"; sketch	Themes and Variations	Dance Matinee
5:00	Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Song; Dale's 'Post'	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Superman"; drama	program
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports results
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert	Political talks	Better Government Asso.	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Concert; Political talk	Sports; Music	Press Roundup; Talk	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45	The World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Talk; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Babette; Phil Saltman	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory; Talk
7:15	Repub. State Com.	Political talk	News of the World	Political talk	Political; News
7:30	"Blondie"; sketch	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Political talk	Democratic State Com.	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie"; sketch		Political talk	John Barry, comment	Deanna Durbin, songs
8:00	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Rising Up the News"	Popular music
8:15	"Vox Pop"; quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	Political talk	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue"; music; Cecil Brown	"True or False"; quiz "True or False"; quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor; Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Political talk Concert Album	WMEX Drama: Essays in Drama
9:00	Theater: Ida Lupino,	U. S. Treasury Program	"Great Artists"; Marion	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Mozart's
9:15	Brian Aherne, Con-	Political talk	Anderson; orchestra	News Service	Symphonies 29 and 34.
9:30	rad Veidt in "A	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz";	"The Better Half"; Quiz	Classical Album: Mozart's
9:45	Woman's Face"	Orch.; Gracie Fields		Show	Symphonies 29 and 34.
10:00	Guild: B. Stanwyck:	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense
10:15	'My Favorite Wife'	Alias John Freedom	Rheinhold Schmidt; or	Political Program	Local Sports
10:30	Democracy talk	Alias John Freedom	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news	Local Sports
10:45	News; Rideout	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Music; M. Piastro, cond.	Democratic State Com.	Local Sports
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Local Sports
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	Political talk; Music	Dance orchestra	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fisherman's Program	Lands of Free; Inter.-Am.	"Radio Newsreel"; Arthur Mann	"Day's End"; music
11:45	Music	Music; News	Univ. of Air; recorded		Music; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Oddities; Musical	Organ recital; Tax Book	
7:15	"Piensantville"	News report	Clock; News	News comments	
7:30	Music; Talk; News.	N. E. Fellowship religious	Revelle Roundup, songs	"Pesto"; music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Political talk	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Studio program	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Ross: interview	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News report; "Salute"	"Morning Toast"; music	Ruth Ross: interview	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue,	Fishermen's Program	Mildred Carlson, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air of	"The Breakfast Club"	"Big Sister"; sketch	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott, food	Scotlight Revue: organ	Musical program
9:45	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Musical program
10:00	Valiant Lady	Isabelle M. Hewson	"Aunt Jenny"; sketch	BBC News: Music	"Kick Conga"
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Roy Porter, news	"The O'Neills"; drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeym'n Hill"; sk.	Club News	"Help Mate"; sketch	Cheer-Up Gang	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Air Express Music	Serial drama	Cheer Up Gang	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Red Cross Program	"Road of Life"; sketch	M. E. Cuphoard	"Odds and Ends"
11:15	Second Husband	Music; "Defense Women"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Karl Zomar's Scrapbook	Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	Musical Program	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Little's Band	"David Harum"; sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister; sketch	'Mystery Money Quiz'	Chet Gaylord, songs	Organ Recital	Rodeo Cowboy songs
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	Air Express Music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Defense Talk; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Gospel songs	"Bouquet"; music	"I'll Find My Way"; sk.	Political talk
1:30	Vic and Sade; sk.	Sons of Pioneers; Rodeo	Shopping News	News; Fashion talk	"Curtain Time" with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, News	Marguerite Porter
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	"The Victory Program"
2:15	Serial drama	Ted Malone; Book Ends	"Lonely Women"; drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	"The Victory Program"
2:30	"We Love and Learn	"Portia Faces Life";	"Guiding Light";	"Maple Kitchen"	Cecil Brown, news
2:45	"Pepper Young's	drama; music; guests	Ryma Recital	Local sports	News reports
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	Three R's; Variety Show	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News; Hollywood	Three R's; Variety Show	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Baron Elliot's Orchestra	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	Keyboard Concerts:	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Scott Turner, piano	U. S. Signal Corps	"Right to Happiness"; sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Walter Compton, news	Dance Matinee
4:15	Del Castillo: organ.	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Across the Footlights	Dance Matinee
4:30	Book talk	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sports Comments	Dance Matinee
4:45	Victory Front	News from Iceland; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"Man With a Band"	Dance Matinee
5:00	Song Carnival	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Dance Matinee
5:15	Songs; Dale's 'Post'	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Terry O'Toole's Variety
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight"; sk.	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Dinner Concert	Election Preview	Sports; Marching Along	Sports; "Waltz Time"
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Concert; Political talk	Sports; Music; Orchid	Press Roundup	Ted Herman's Orchestra
6:45	One World Today	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Talk; Music; Salute	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Korn Kobblers	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.; News	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Babette; Phil Saltman	News of the World	Date With a Diet	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Musical Gems; vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45	Hour; songs; violin	Geoffrey Harwood, talk	Musical Gems; vocalists	Dance orchestra	"Is That So?"; forum
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Olsen; Simms; guests;	Pass in Review; Army ac-	Boston School Com. Prgm
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Dave Rose's Orchestra	tivities, Cp. Pickett, Va.	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	Al Jolson and Cecil	"Archie" and company;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Orchestra; Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dramatization in Music
8:45	Bruce; music; news	comedy variety	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Romance in Music"
9:00	Burns and Allan;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Show with Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15	Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, m. c.; Returns	News; Election Returns	Variety Hour
9:30	Election Returns	Dance orchestra	Fibber McGee and Molly	Orchestra; Election Re-	Variety Hour
9:45	Election Returns	Orch.; Gracie Fields	Fibber McGee and Molly	turns; Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Variety Hour
10:00	Local Election Re-	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News reports; Defense
10:15	turns	Election Returns	Bob Hope Variety Show	Election Returns	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talks	Election Returns	Bob Hope; Harriet Hilliard; Gene Krupa's Or.	Press Roundup; news	Pete Mann's Orchestra
10:45	News; Rideout	Election Returns		Election Returns	Dick Robertson's Orch.
11:00	News; Quincy Howe	Dance orchestra	News; Election Returns;	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
11:15	Election Roundup	Election Returns	John Barry	Election Returns; with	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:30	Election Roundup	Election Returns	Music You Want	Fulton Lewis, Jr., and	Day's End; music
11:45	Election Roundup	Election Returns	Music You Want	Dance Orchestra	Day's End; News

Today's FM Programs

WEIM, Boston (46.7)

3:00 p. m.—News; Viennese Ensemble.
3:30 p. m.—Dave Rose's Orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Rainbow Trio."
5:30 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
5:45 p. m.—"South American Way."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Songs by Marcia.
6:45 p. m.—Freedom on the Land Forever.
7:00 p. m.—Music; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Edwin Le Marr organ.
8:45 p. m.—Musical Headliners.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W2XB, Boston (44.8mc), and W2XB, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, News.
3:15 p. m.—Baron Elliott's Orchestra.
3:30 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton: News.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Sports Comment.
4:45 p. m.—Themes and Variations.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant: Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports: Marching Along.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; News.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family; Skit.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—Barrie Sisters: Songs.
8:30 p. m.—"Goldie Drummond"; Drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter: News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; Quiz.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper: News.
10:15 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert: News.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel."

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.79mc and 11.73mc

6:30 p. m.—News Commentary in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (recorded)
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:15 p. m.—Cavalcade of America, Recorded.
7:30 p. m.—Sports for service men.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

W8XAL, 11.87 (25.6m)

1:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
1:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.33mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.79mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Nov. 3

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m. — Shipmates Ashore. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

London—6:30 p. m.—The War in the Air. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Working for Victory. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Rio de Janeiro—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.32 meg., 29.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Guatemala—8:35 p. m. — Latin-American Music. TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Radio Newsreel GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRY, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m. — First Military Band. TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31 m.

Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.06 meg., 49.3 m.

London—12:30 a. m.—Late News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRO, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRY, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—12:30 a. m.—Marimba. TGWA, 6.66 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Christian Science Programs for Tuesday, Nov. 3

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 15.10mc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

4:45 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW, 15.34mc, 11.79mc and 6.04mc, Christian Science program under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

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Three Bay State Referendums Almost Overshadow Larger Issues on Ballot

Both Parties Are Confident As Bay State Campaign Closes

Continued from Page 1

definitely isolationists, it is reported, and are not planning to vote for Representative Casey, 100 per cent supporter of the President's foreign policy moves.

These counteracting situations make a prediction in the Senatorial race hazardous, and lead to confidence within each party of success tomorrow.

Spectacular Race

Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and Mayor John C. Carr of Medford, Democratic nominee, both effective campaigners, have been engaged in a spectacular contest. It is believed that whichever party carries the Governorship will also corral the Lieutenant Governor post.

Unless the Democrats stage an unanticipated landslide of tremendous proportions, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, is expected by observers to win his 12th consecutive term. His chief danger is in the fact that Joseph J. Buckley, his Democratic opponent, carries a family name which is extremely attractive to Massachusetts voters.

Secretary Cook survived a Democratic sweep in 1934, however, and observers feel that a tremendous voter upheaval would be required to shove him out now.

Curtis and Hurley

State Senator Laurence Curtis (R) of Boston, Republican nominee for State Treasurer, has run into a strong opponent in Francis X. Hurley of Boston, Democratic nominee and former State Auditor. Many observers give Mr. Hurley the edge in this battle, because of the similarity of his name and that of William E. Hurley, the G. O. P. incumbent, and the fact that he has always been a strong campaigner.

Senator Curtis, however, has conducted a strong campaign and may finally snare the victory.

Thomas J. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, and Russell A. Wood, G. O. P. nominee, are replaying their battle of two years ago. At that time Mr. Wood was State Auditor, and Mr. Buckley was a so-called "mystery" candidate whose capture of the Democratic nomination was attributed to the similarity of his name with that of Thomas H. Buckley, former Democratic State Auditor.

This year Mr. Wood has been using as his campaign slogan "Smash the Name Racket." This contest is considered close.

Bushnell Has Edge

Robert T. Bushnell, Republican Attorney General, is conceded a substantial edge over James E. Agnew, Democratic nominee, who is a former member of the Boston City Council and former State Director of Fisheries and Game.

Observers expect Republicans to increase their strength in Congress. At present they enjoy a 9 to 6 majority in the House of Representatives. But Massachusetts' failure to keep pace with the population trend throughout the country has resulted in the State losing one seat starting in January, 1943. The 1941 Republican legislative reapportionment of the Congressional districts has strengthened Republican chances, so that it it expected that the G. O. P. margin will be increased to 10 seats to 4.

Although G. O. P. strength in the Massachusetts Senate may be whittled some, its is anticipated that the Republicans will still retain control after tomorrow. Likewise, the G. O. P. is expected to continue its strong hold on the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Anti-Climax Rallies

Meanwhile, both parties today are conducting anti-climax rallies around Greater Boston in an effort to corral every possible vote. The campaign actually reached a climax last night, when the Republicans held a "sweep" rally at Symphony Hall and the Democrats staged a "victory" rally at the Boston Opera House.

At the G. O. P. rally Governor Saltonstall was hailed as a great war Governor. In addition, he was cheered as "the next President of the United States" by the crowd when a supporter sounded the cry from a gallery. The Governor, however, paid no attention to the cry.

Representative Joseph W. Martin (R) of Massachusetts, House Minority Leader, called for election of a Republican Congress "as a guarantee against permanent regimentation and State socialism."

The Democratic rally presented a united Democratic party for the first time in years. Joseph B. Ely and James M. Curley, both former Democratic Governors, cast aside their long-standing feud to shake hands before the crowd. Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant Governor and stormy petrel within the party, made an appearance to ask for the election of Mayor Putnam, who defeated him in the Democratic primary.

Senate Aspirants Spend $90,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP) — Candidates for the United States Senate have spent approximately $90,000 so far in their general election campaigns, preliminary expenditure reports on file with the Senate Secretary show.

Final reports must be in within 30 days after the general election.

Among expenditures by candidates who have filed to date:

Georgia: Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat (unopposed), nothing.

Louisiana: Senator Allen J. Ellender, Democrat (unopposed), nothing.

Maine (complete report): Fulton J. Redman, Democrat, $3,000; Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (re-elected), $2,334.

Mississippi: James O. Eastland, Democrat (unopposed), nothing.

New Hampshire: Francis P. Murphy, Democrat, nothing; Senator Styles Bridges, Republican, $2,866.

North Carolina: Senator Josiah W. Bailey, Democrat, $200.

Rhode Island: Senator Theodore Francis Green, Democrat, $3,079; Ira Lloyd Letts, Republican, "less than $300."

Tennessee: L. Todd Meacham, Republican, $950.

West Virginia (for full term beginning Jan. 3, 1943): Matthew M. Neely, Democrat, $1,008; Chapman Revercomb, Republican, $1,515. For unexpired term ending Jan. 3, 1943: Senator Joseph Rosier, Democrat, nothing.

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Agnes Reynolds of Quincy, Mass.

Miss Reynolds is shown here with some of the more than 600 pencils she has collected. Each is catalogued in a cross-file card index. Among the odd pencils in her collection is one shaped like a key, another in the form of a gun, which shoots forth the lead when the trigger is pressed, two in the form of nails, another like a cane, and still another with a mallet-like head.

World Samples of Pencils

If the perfect secretary is one who is never without a pencil, Miss Agnes Reynolds, of Quincy, Mass., must qualify 600 times over—and then some. For, during the past 10 years, Miss Reynolds has made a hobby of collecting pencils. Today, her collection numbers varieties from every State in the country and from many foreign countries as well.

As a secretary for a Boston statistical firm, Miss Reynolds prefers well-sharpened pencils for taking dictation. But, for her hobby—well, almost any sort of pencil will do, just so that it's different from any she already has. She has a few duplicates, and is eager at all times to make a trade.

Since her hobby became known among her friends, she has come into possession of pencils—most of them of the advertising sort, with firm names and products—from all sorts of fellow hobbyists. Many write letters, and she has one from a sailor in the U. S. Navy who tells of a smiliar collection of 225 pencils. Her sister, Marguerite, now serving as a U. S. Army nurse with a Harvard unit in Australia, has written that she will have a number of pencils for Agnes from "Down Under" when she returns. "People are so kind in parting with their pencils," says Miss Reynolds. "They never seem to mind a bit. And I have loads of fun cataloguing them by their geographical origins, firm names, and products."

Candidates Listed for Chief State and Federal Offices

Candidates for major State and Federal offices to be filled in Massachusetts at tomorrow's State election are listed as follows in the order that the offices and names appear on the ballot:

Governor

Roger L. Putnam, Mayor of Springfield, Democratic
*Leverett Saltonstall, Newton, Republican
Henning A. Blomen, Cambridge, 1940 nominee, Socialist-Labor
Otis A. Hood, Boston, 1940 nominee, Communist
Joseph Massidda, Swampscott, Socialist
Guy S. Williams, Worcester, 1940 Lieutenant Governor nominee Prohibition

Lieutenant Governor

*Horace T. Cahill, Braintree, Republican
John C. Carr, Mayor of Medford, Democratic
Walter S. Hutchins, Greenfield, 1940 nominee, Socialist
George L. McGlynn, Springfield, 1940 nominee, Socialist Labor
E. Frank Searle, Lawrence, Prohibition

Secretary of State

Joseph J. Buckley, Boston, Democratic
*Frederic W. Cook, Somerville, Republican
Bernard G. Kelly, Springfield, 1940 State Auditor nominee, Socialist Labor
Abbie L. Tebbets, Waltham, Prohibition
Peter Wartiainen Jr., Westminster 1940 nominee, Socialist

State Treasurer

Laurence Curtis, Boston, State Senator, Republican.
Francis X. Hurley, Boston, former State Auditor, Democratic.
Martha E. Geer, Boston, Prohibition.
Gote Elvel, Palmquist, Boston, Socialist Labor.
Andera H. Swenson, Greenfield, 1940 nominee Socialist.

State Auditor

*Thomas J. Buckley, Boston, Democratic.
Russell A. Wood, Cambridge, former State Auditor, Republican.
Herbert Crabtree, Holyoke, Socialist Labor.
Ethel J. Prince, Danvers, Prohibition.

Attorney General

James E. Agnew, Boston, former City Councilor, Democratic.
*Robert T. Bushnell, Newton, Republican.
Charles F. Danforth, Newton, Prohibition.
Fred E. Oelcher, Peabody, 1940 nominee, Socialist Labor.
Howard Penley, Boston, Socialist.

United States Senator

Joseph E. Casey, Clinton, Representative in Congress, Democratic.
*Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Beverly, Republican.
Horace I. Hillis, Saugus, 1940 nominee, Socialist Labor.
George L. Paine, Cambridge, 1940 nominee, Socialist.
George L. Thompson, Randolph, 1940 nominee, Prohibition.

Representative in Congress

First District

Charles H. Daniels, North Adams, 1940 State Auditor nominee, Socialist.
Frank Hurley, Holyoke, former State Senator, Democratic.
*Allen T. Treadway, West Stockbridge, Republican.

Second District

*Charles R. Clason, Springfield, Republican.
John J. Granfield, Springfield, Democratic.

Third District

Philip J. Philbin, Clinton, Democratic
Alfred Woollacott, Mayor of Fitchburg, Republican

Fourth District

*Pehr G. Holmes, Worcester, Republican
John S. Sullivan, Worcester, former Mayor of Worcester, Democratic

Fifth District

*Edith Nourse Rogers, Lowell, Republican
No Democratic nomination

Sixth District

*George J. Bates, Salem, Republican
James D. Burns, Salem, 1940 nominee, Democratic

Seventh District

*Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence, Democratic and Republican

Eighth District

Angier L. Goodwin, Melrose, former President, Massachusetts State Senate, Republican
Frederick T. McDermott, Medford, former State Representative, Democratic

Ninth District

George F. Backus, New Bedford, 1940 nominee, Democratic
*Charles L. Gifford, Barnstable, Republican

Tenth District

William A. Carey, Boston, City Councilor, Democratic
Christian A. Herter, Boston, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Republican

Eleventh District

James M. Curley, Boston, former Governor, Democratic
Vincent Miottola, Boston, Republican

Twelfth District

*John W. McCormack, Boston, Democratic
Francis P. O'Neill, Boston, Republican

Thirteenth District

Francis H. Foy, Quincy, Democratic.
*Richard B. Wigglesworth, Milton, Republican.

Fourteenth District

Terrance J. Lomax, Fall River, State Representative, Democratic.
*Joseph W. Martin, Jr., North Attleboro, Republican.

Executive Council

First District

Clarence A. Barnes, Mansfield, 1938 Attorney General nominee, Republican.
*Joseph P. Clark, Jr., Fall River, Democratic.

Second District

*Clayton L. Havey, Boston, Republican.
Samuel George Thorner, Boston, Democratic.

Third District

*Frank A. Brooks, Concord, Republican.
William F. A. Graham, Boston, Democratic.

Fourth District

J. Wallace Mahony, Revere, Republican.
John J. Sawtelle, Boston, Democratic.

Fifth District

*James A. Donovan, Lawrence, Democratic.
William H. McSweeney, Salem, former State Senator, Republican.

Sixth District

Theodore P. Hollis, Stoneham, State Representative, Republican.
Francis J. Roche, Cambridge, Democratic.

Seventh District

*Edmund Burke, Worcester, Democratic.
Michael J. O'Hara, Worcester, Republican.

Eighth District

James S. Bulkley, Springfield, Republican.
*Daniel M. Walsh, Jr., Springfield, Democratic.
*Incumbent.

Richard B. Stimpson

Richard B. Stimpson, who passed on here Oct. 31, was President of the Massachusetts Real State Exchange and Vice-President of the Apartment House Owners Association.

A native of Lowell, he was educated there and later at Rockridge School, Wellesley. During World War I he served as a naval officer. For many years he had been a real-estate broker and a trustee here.

Polling Hours in Bay State Communities

Hours during which the polls will be open in the 351 cities and towns in Massachusetts tomorrow, election day, are:

	Polls Open A.M.	Polls Close P.M.
Abington	8:00	8:00
Acton	11:00	8:00
Acushnet	8:00	8:00
Adams	6:30	6:30
Agawam	8:00	8:00
Alford	10:00	3:30
Amesbury	6:30	4:00
Andover	7:00	7:00
Arlington	7:00	8:00
Amherst	8:00	7:30
Ashburnham	6:30	6:00
Ashfield	10:00	6:30
Ashland	8:00	8:00
Athol	6:00	4:00
ATTLEBORO	8:00	8:00
Avon	8:00	8:00
Ayer	5:45	4:00
Barnstable	6:00	4:00
Becket	10:00	2:00
Bedford	Noon	8:00
Beichertown	9:00	6:00
Bellingham	10:00	8:00
Belmont	7:00	8:00
Berlin	Noon	8:00
Bernardston	Noon	6:00
Billerica	10:00	8:00
BEVERLY	6:00	6:00
Blackstone	8:00	8:00
Blandford	Noon	8:00
Bolton	2:00	8:00
BOSTON	8:00	8:00
Bourne	7:00	7:00
Boxford	7:00	2:00
Braintree	5:45	8:00
Brewster	9:00	7:00
Bridgewater	8:00	8:00
Brimfield	10:00	8:00
BROCKTON	8:00	8:00
Brookline	7:00	8:00
Buckland	10:00	7:00
Burlington	10:00	8:00
CAMBRIDGE	8:00	8:00
Canton	8:00	8:00
Carver	2:00	8:00
Charlemont	Noon	10:00
Charlton	9:00	8:00
Chatham	Noon	8:00
Chelmsford	10:00	8:00
CHELSEA	8:00	8:00
CHICOPEE	8:00	8:00
Chilmark	10:00	6:00
Clarksburg	12:30	6:00
Clinton	6:00	6:00
Cohasset	6:00	8:00
Colrain	10:00	6:00
Concord	8:00	8:00
Conway	Noon	6:00
Dalton	7:00	7:00
Danvers	5:45	7:15
Dartmouth	10:00	8:00
Dedham	6:00	8:00
Deerfield	8:00	8:00
Dennis	10:00	7:00
Dighton	10:00	8:00
Douglas	6:00	8:00
Dover	6:45	6:45
Dracut	10:00	8:00
Dudley	8:00	8:00
Dunstable	Noon	8:00
Duxbury	6:00	8:00
East Bridgewater	8:00	8:00
East Brookfield	8:00	6:00
East Longmeadow	11:00	8:00
Easthampton	8:00	8:00
Easton	10:00	8:00
Edgartown	10:00	7:00
Ergemont	11:00	7:00
Erving	Noon	8:00
Essex	7:00	1:00
EVERETT	8:00	8:00
Fairhaven	11:00	8:00
FALL RIVER	10:00	8:00
Falmouth	9:00	7:00
FITCHBURG	8:00	8:00
Florida	10:00	8:00
Foxboro	6:00	8:00
Framingham	7:00	8:00
Franklin	6:00	8:00
Freetown	6:00	2:00
GARDNER	8:00	8:00
Georgetown	6:00	8:00
Gill	Noon	6:00
GLOUCESTER	5:45	4:00
Goshen	11:00	8:00
Gosnold	10:00	4:00
Grafton	6:00	7:00
Granby	11:45	8:00
Granville	Noon	7:00
Great Barrington	6:00	4:00
Greenfield	6:00	8:00
Groton	7:00	8:00
Groveland	6:00	6:00
Hadley	11:00	8:00
Halifax	Noon	8:00
Hamilton	10:00	8:00
Hampden	Noon	6:00
Hancock	10:00	6:00
Hanover	7:00	8:00
Hanson	Noon	8:00
Hardwick	10:00	8:00
Harvard	6:45	2:30
Harwich	7:00	3:00
Hatfield	Noon	8:00
HAVERHILL	8:00	8:00
Hawley	Noon	6:30
Heath	Noon	5:00
Hingham	6:30	8:00
Hinsdale	10:00	7:00
Holbrook	8:00	8:00
Holden	8:00	8:00
Holland	Noon	6:00
Holliston	7:00	8:00
HOLYOKE	9:00	6:00
Hopedale	7:00	8:00
Hopkinton	5:45	8:00
Hudson	8:00	6:00
Hull	6:40	8:00
Huntington	7:00	5:00
Ipswich	5:45	8:00
Kingston	10:00	8:00
Lakeville	Noon	8:00
Lancaster	Noon	8:00
Lanesboro	10:00	7:00
LAWRENCE	8:00	6:00
Lee	6:00	8:00
Leicester	5:45	7:00
Lenox	8:00	8:00
LEOMINSTER	8:00	8:00
Lexington	6:00	8:00
Leyden	Noon	5:30
Lincoln	Noon	7:00
Littleton	Noon	8:00
Longmeadow	7:00	7:00
LOWELL	10:00	8:00
Ludlow	10:00	8:00
Lunenberg	7:00	7:00
LYNN	8:00	8:00
Lynnfield	6:30	8:00
MALDEN	8:00	8:00
Manchester	8:00	6:30
Mansfield	10:00	8:00
Marblehead	8:00	8:00
Marion	12:00	8:00
MARLBORO	8:00	8:00
Marshfield	8:00	8:00
Mashpee	7:00	1:00
Mattapoisett	11:00	7:00
Maynard	8:00	8:00
Medfield	8:00	7:00
MEDFORD	6:00	8:00
Medway	10:00	8:00
MELROSE	7:00	8:00
Mendon	6:00	8:00
Merrimac	6:00	4:00
Methuen	7:00	7:00
Middelboro	Noon	8:00
Middleton	8:45	5:00
Milford	8:00	8:00
Millbury	6:00	8:00
Millis	6:00	7:00
Millville	Noon	8:00
Milton	6:00	8:00
Monson	6:00	6:00
Montague	6:00	8:00
Monterey	2:00	8:00
Montgomery	10:30	2:30
Mt Washington	8:00	12:00
Nahant	Noon	8:00
Nantucket	6:00	5:30
Natick	6:30	8:00
Needham	6:45	8:00
New Ashford	10:00	2:00
NEW BEDFORD	10:00	8:00
New Braintree	12:30	7:00
New Marlboro	12:00	7:00
New Salem	11:00	7:30
Newbury	8:00	6:00
NEWBURYPORT	8:00	8:00
NEWTON	7:00	8:00
Norfolk	9:00	8:00
NORTH ADAMS	6:30	6:00
North Andover	10:00	8:00
North Attleboro	8:00	5:00
North Reading	6:00	8:00
NORTHAMPTON	8:00	8:00
Northboro	8:00	8:00
Northbridge	8:00	8:00
Northfield	Noon	8:00
Norton	10:00	8:00
Norwell	8:00	8:00
Norwood	6:00	8:00
Oakham	10:00	8:00
Orange	6:00	8:00
Orleans	10:00	7:00
Otis	10:00	3:00
Oxford	6:00	8:00
Palmer	6:30	8:00
Paxton	Noon	8:00
PEABODY	6:00	6:00
Pelham	11:45	6:30
Pembroke	8:00	8:00
Pepperell	8:00	8:00
Peru	10:00	2:00
Petersham	9:30	7:30
PITTSFIELD	7:00	7:00
Plainville	6:00	8:00
Plymouth	8:00	8:00
Princeton	1:00	7:00
Provincetown	Noon	6:00
QUINCY	6:00	8:00
Randolph	8:00	8:00
Raynham	10:00	8:00
Reading	7:00	8:00
Rehoboth	10:00	8:00
REVERE	8:00	8:00
Rochester	11:30	7:30
Rockland	8:00	8:00
Rowe	10:00	3:00
Rowley	6:00	8:00
Royalston	10:00	8:00
Russell	6:00	4:00
SALEM	8:00	8:00
Salisbury	8:00	8:00
Sandisfield	10:00	4:00
Saugus	12:30	8:00
Savoy	11:00	6:00
Scituate	6:00	8:00
Sharon	7:00	8:00
Sheffield	9:00	7:00
Shelburne	10:00	7:00
Sherborn	6:30	6:00
Shirley	11:00	8:00
Shrewsbury	7:00	8:00
SOMERVILLE	7:00	8:00
South Hadley	7:00	8:00
Southampton	Noon	8:00
Southboro	6:00	8:00
Southbridge	6:00	7:00
Southwick	10:00	3:00
Spencer	7:00	8:00
SPRINGFIELD	8:00	8:00
Sterling	8:00	8:00
Stockbridge	9:00	7:00
Stoneham	6:00	8:00
Stoughton	8:00	8:00
Stow	Noon	8:00
Sturbridge	9:00	8:00
Sudbury	6:15	8:00
Sunderland	2:00	8:00
Sutton	10:00	7:00
Swampscott	6:00	8:00
TAUNTON	10:00	8:00
Templeton	6:00	6:00
Tewksbury	9:00	8:00
Tisbury	7:00	6:00
Tolland	10:00	2:00
Topsfield	6:00	3:00
Truro	1:00	6:00
Tyngsboro	10:00	8:00
Upton	7:00	8:00
Uxbridge	8:00	8:00
Wakefield	6:00	8:00
Wales	Noon	8:00
Waltole	7:00	8:00
WALTHAM	6:00	8:00
Ware	8:00	3:00
Wareham	9:00	8:00
Warwick	Noon	8:00
Washington	1:30	5:30
Waterlown	8:00	8:00
Wayland	6:00	8:00
Webster	7:00	8:00
Wellesley	6:30	8:00
Wellfleet	9:00	4:00
Wendall	Noon	3:00
Wenham	6:00	8:00
West Bridgewater	8:00	8:00
West Brookfield	8:00	3:00
West Newbury	8:00	8:00
West Springfield	7:00	8:00
West Stockbridge	10:00	7:00
Westboro	8:00	8:00
WESTFIELD	7:00	7:00
Westford	Noon	8:00
Westminster	8:00	8:00
Weston	7:00	7:30
Westport	Noon	8:00
Westwood	12:00	8:00
Weymouth	8:00	8:00
Whately	Noon	5:00
Whitman	8:00	8:00
Wilbraham	8:00	7:00
Williamsburg	9:30	7:00
Williamstown	7:00	8:00
Wilmington	8:00	8:00
Winchendon	10:00	8:00
Winchester	7:00	8:00
Windsor	10:30	2:00
Winthrop	7:00	8:00
WOBURN	8:00	8:00
WORCESTER	7:30	8:30

Birth Control, Legal Betting Local Option Issues in Lead

All Massachusetts' 2,000,000 registered voters will be eligible to vote on three important referendums—birth control, local liquor sales and continuation of legalized betting on horse and dog racing—at tomorrow's state election.

Only one fourth of the voters, however, will be eligible to mark their ballots on the question of petitioning the President and Congress to call a convention of representatives of all free peoples to frame a Federal constitution for a democratic world government.

The latter issue will be on the ballots in 42 of the State's 149 Representative districts.

The campaign for and against the birth control referendum has been so strenuous and vociferous that it has almost overshadowed the battles for United States Senator and Governor.

Backed by Mothers

Backing the birth control amendment, under which physicians would be permitted to prescribe contraceptive care to married couples "for the protection of life and health," is the Mothers' Health Committee, headed by Walter A. Barrows, Wellesley lawyer.

Opposing the amendment is William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop, under whom the Roman Catholic clergy has conducted a strong campaign to defeat the measure. The official organization carrying on the anti-birth control fight is the Committee to Oppose the Birth Contral Initiative, headed by Frederick W. Mansfield, former Mayor of Boston, who is now counsel to Cardinal O'Connell.

Prominent among the forces seeking passage of the amendment have been many Massachusetts physicians.

Because of the complicated phraseology of the birth control question on the ballot the opposing sides have been stressing how to mark the ballot.

The Mothers' Health Committee, favoring dissemination of birth control information to married couples, is asking for a "Yes" vote.

The Mansfield committee, fighting against birth control, is urging a "No" vote.

Local Option on Liquor

The local option question on sale of liquor is voted on at every biennial Massachusetts state election. Made up of three distinct questions, the liquor sales issue requires considerable voting vigilance on the part of those persons opposing liquor sales.

To oppose all liquor sales, they must vote "No" on all three liquor questions.

The first question deals with sale of all liquor, hard liquor as well as wines and malt beverages. The second question asks whether the voter favors sale of wines and malt beverages, while the third question asks whether the voter approves sale of liquor in package stores.

While the opponents of liquor sales must vote "No" on all three questions to make his vote count fully, those favoring liquor sales need to vote "Yes" on only the first question to back selling of all liquor.

Legal Betting Issue

The third question deals with legalized betting on horse and dog racing. This question is on the ballot every four years. However, the vote is counted by counties. Thus a pro-racing vote in only one county is sufficient to continue legalized betting on races in Massachusetts.

The issue is divided into two questions. The first asks whether betting on horse racing should be continued, while the second deals with continuation of betting on dog races.

Those opposing horse and dog race gambling will vote "No" on each question.

Those backing gambling will mark their ballots "Yes."

The race tracks, for the past few weeks have been conducting a vigorous campaign for continuation of legalized betting. In other years there has been organized opposition to racing, but this year no anti-gambling organization developed, many of the formerly active opponents of racing are now concentrating on the war effort.

Voting on Public Policy

Only Massachusetts, among the States, provides for voting on a question of "public policy," such as the "Union Now" question to appear on the ballot in 42 Representative Districts.

This question was placed on the ballot in these districts through the efforts of the Massachusetts Committee of Federal Union. This was accomplished by filing 200 voter signatures in each of the 42 districts covered.

The Federal Union committee, of which Miss Elizabeth Cady of Boston is executive secretary, is hoping for a substantial "Yes" vote on the question to strengthen their national drive. No organized opposition to the plan has developed in Massachusetts.

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• Sable-Dyed Coney
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• Dyed Skunk Coats
• Natural Opossum Fur
• Black Russian Pony
• Manchuko Seal Dyed Coney
• Black Persian Carousel Dyed Kid
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• Northern Mink-Blended Muskrat
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9 WAYLAND SQUARE
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Nazis Take Key Caucasus Town

Continued from Page 1

tions in the Pacific were announced today by the Navy.

A communiqué reported that American submarines operating in the Western and South Pacific had sunk 1 large passenger-cargo ship, 2 large tankers, 2 medium-sized and 2 small cargo ships, damaged and set afire 1 converted carrier, and damaged 1 destroyer, and a medium-sized tanker.

These operations brought the total of enemy ships reported sunk or damaged by submarines in the Pacific since the outbreak of war to 133, of which 86 were sunk, 20 probably sunk, and 27 damaged.

Solomons Raid:

Allied Bombers Sink More Japanese Ships

Allied bombers, including both nese bases in the northern Solomon Islands with 33 tons of bombs in two heavy raids Sunday night and were believed to have sunk or seriously damaged seven vessels, a communiqué said today.

These attacks followed the heavy raids of Oct. 31 in which a Japanese heavy cruiser was blown up, a light cruiser seriously damaged, and three merchant vessels hit. They also marked the fourth consecutive day of heavy raids on these waters.

The Japanese ships were attacked at Buin, at the southern tip of Bougainville Island, and near Faisi; a small island just south of Bougainville and also in the Solmons.

Allied bombers pounded Japmedium and heavy units, struck at the target from a low altitude, but it was impossible to observe results accurately because of weather conditions.

One Allied plane was lost in the raids.

Another Allied bomber formation made an early morning attack on Lae, Japanese base in New Guinea, dropping 10 tons of bombs on airfield runways, supply dump areas, and dispersal bays.

A formation of Allied attack planes, accompanied by a fighter escort, was intercepted by 20 Zero fighters south of Lae, the communiqué said, and during an aerial battle three Japanese planes were shot down and one Allied fighter was lost.

Three Japanese planes raided the Allied base at Port Moresby, New Guinea, but there was no damage, it was announced.

Meanwhile, the communiqué said, Australian ground forces had made new advances down the northern slope of the Owen Stanley Mountains.

Caucasus:

Nazis Take Key Town On Military Highway

The Germans reported today that their forces had captured the town of Alagir, cutting off the northern approach to the Ossetic military highway through the central Caucasus.

"As a result of the fall of this town," the Germans said, "the Ossetic military road leading from Ordzhonikidze to Kutaisi has been blocked to the enemy. Ordzhonikidze was bombed. . . ."

Alagir is some 25 miles northwest of Ordzhonikidze, from the vicinity of which two great military roads lead through the peaks of the Caucasus to valleys to the south—the Georgian Soviet Republic and the Azerbaijian Republic where the rich fields are located.

The Ossetic military highway which the Germans mentioned is the westernmost of the two, twisting through the 9,270-foot high Mamison Pass to Kutaisi. The eastern route is the Georgian military highway which cuts through the eight-mile-long Darial pass, 7,850 feet high, to Tiflis.

The Red Army fought throughout the night to defend the approaches to its vital military highway across the Caucasus Mountains after a retreat in the Nalchik area Sunday. A communiqué reported, however, that the Germans had been thrown back in various parts of Stalingrad.

Of the critical situation in the Nalchik area, the communiqué said only that "our troops fought heavy defensive engagements." Four enemy tanks, 12 troop trucks, and 5 guns were reported destroyed by Soviet artillery fire.

It was in the Nalchik area that the main German strength seemed to be gathering in the shadow of the towering Caucasus crags. The action in Stalingrad apparently had dwindled to small engagements in scattered sectors.

During the night, the Russians attacked German positions in the scarred and blackened city and reported that they had captured several buildings. Northwest of the city, Russian scouts broke into the German lines.

More than 300 Germans were reported killed in the fighting northeast of Tuapse, Black Sea naval port, but the trend of the fighting there was not indicated.

German Activity Subsides in Mozdok

German activity in the Mozdok area of the Caucasus, where Nazi troops were attempting to break through to the Grozny oil fields, was reported at a complete standstill. Pravda said this drive finally was checked Oct. 25. The newspaper estimated German casualties for September in the Mozdok area at 19,000 killed or wounded and said the October losses were as great.

The Germans had planned to capture Grozny by Aug. 24, the date on which they reached the Stalingrad region, Pravda said, adding that the capture of Baku, most important Russian oil center, had been set for Sept. 15.

Today marked the end of the tenth week of Stalingrad's siege.

In the Caucasus, where the Russians are beset by difficult problems of supply, a critical situation apparently was developing and the Russians acknowledged they were on the defensive.

The Russians gave no hint of the extent of their retreat, saying only that "the Germans succeeded in driving a wedge into our positions" and "after protracted fighting our unit retreated to new positions." There have been other Russian withdrawals in the Nalchik area and the Germans, favored by better lines of communication, apparently have concentrated strong ground and air forces in the region.

Russia Exceeds Its Tank Quota

By the Associated Press

Moscow, Nov. 2

Despite the fact the Stalingrad tractor plant was not in operation, the Soviet tank industry produced more tanks in October than in September and exceeded its quota, a Tass report said today.

The aviation industry also turned out more planes and motors than in September and exceeded its October quota, the report said.

Egyptian Front:

Rommel Left Flank Trapped by British

The left flank of Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Egyptian battleline apparently was endangered today by a British thrust which cut through the Axis defenses and trapped a portion of the forces in a narrow area along the Mediterranean coast.

The encircling maneuver was disclosed in a British communiqué, which said that up to Sunday night British forces were holding their positions and had prevented all enemy efforts to break out.

The area in which Axis forces were pocketed was said to lie between the coastal railway and the shore—a sector only a few miles wide.

The communiqué indicated the trap had been closed sometime Saturday, for it said that Marshal Rommel's men had attacked that night in an unsuccessful effort to relieve the situation.

"Our infantry held their ground but some enemy tanks succeeded in joining his infantry in their isolated position," the bulletin added. "No attempt to break out was made in the hours of daylight yesterday (Sunday).

Making maximum use of artillery and air support, the British Eighth Army appeared to be slowly improving its position.

Playing a dominant role in the fighting was the Allied air force, which blasted ceaselessly at Axis airdromes, troop concentrations, and communications with comparatively little resistance.

From descriptions of the action relayed back from the front, it was evident that the British commander, Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery, was taking no chances with men and equipment. He was making sure of his ground before taking a step forward.

Artillery Barrage Precedes Each Gain

Observers said that each British advance was preceded by a thunderous artillery barrage, which leveled enemy positions and enabled ground troops to occupy their objectives with minimum losses.

In one comparatively small sector, Allied batteries were said to have hurled more than 1,500 shells a minute at Axis lines in a devastating barrage.

Thus far there were no indications of any large-scale operations by the opposing armored forces, although there were reports of isolated clashes involving tank units.

In one such clash, a British infantry company, reinforced with six pounders, was credited with knocking out 38 of 50 German tanks which attempted to overrun its position.

United States airmen continued to play an important part in the Allied aerial offensive and were credited with downing 4 of the 13 enemy planes officially reported destroyed in Sunday's British communiqué. Many other Axis planes were reported damaged in the air and on the ground.

Heavy bombers of the United States Army Air Forces also participated over the week end in an attack on Maleme on Crete, where they scored hits on an enemy airdrome.

Torpedo-carrying planes were credited with sinking two Axis ships with direct hits just as they were entering Tobruk harbor—presumably bearing equipment for Marshal Rommel's forces.

Both vessels blew up and sank quickly, the communiqué said.

Guadalcanal:

7 Big Japanese Warships Damaged

United States naval forces today appeared to have the run of the waters around Guadalcanal Island as a result of the battle of Oct. 26 in which the Japanese are reported officially to have suffered damage to seven big ships.

In what the Navy described as the first detailed report of the naval air battle east of the Stewart Islands one week ago, the enemy also was reported to have lost between 100 and 150 planes.

Japanese warships listed as damaged included 2 aircraft carriers, 2 battleships, and 3 cruisers. This added 1 battleship and 2 heavy cruisers to the score previously reported.

Announced United States losses in the engagement were one carrier, as yet unidentified, and the detroyer Porter, with other ships reporting lesser damage.

As the Japanese squadron retired from the scene, American warships swept into the area from which enemy vessels had bombarded the defenders of Guadalcanal and started a two-hour cannonading of Japanese positions on the island. Several buildings and boats and some artillery were destroyed by the shelling, which occurred Oct. 30.

At the same time, seven Grumman Wildcats paid another call on the enemy base at Rekata Bay, northwest of Guadalcanal, shooting down 3 Zero float planes and 2 biplanes and sending a fuel dump up in smoke.

Allied Dive Bombers Attack Destroyers

Dive bombers attacked enemy destroyers in the vicinity of the Russell Islands, about 30 miles northwest of Guadalcanal, on Oct. 29 and 30 with inconclusive results. One bomber failed to return.

As the picture of the great Oct. 26 battle began to take shape, it appeared that United States Navy fliers had dealt the enemy a severe pounding.

A detailed report reached Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations, only Sunday from Vice-Admiral William Halsey, who recently took over command of that area.

In this report, the Navy announced the following damage to the enemy was detailed:

Four to six heavy bomb hits on an aircraft carrier of the Zui-Kaku class.

Two medium bomb hits on another aircraft carrier of the same class.

Two heavy bomb hits on a battleship of the Kongo class.

One heavy bomb hit on a second battleship.

Five medium bomb hits on a cruiser of the Tikuma class (second class cruiser).

Torpedo and bomb hits on one heavy cruiser, and two torpedo hits on another heavy cruiser.

In addition, reports indicated the "definite destruction of more than 100 enemy aircraft and the probable destruction of 50 others."

Only Two Carriers Of Zuikaku Class

The Navy said there were only two carriers of the Zuikaku class, the Syokaku (Crane) and the Zuikaku (Lucky Stork), both completed last year. They are about 17,000 tons and carry 45 planes each, indicating the presence of additional carriers if more than 100 enemy planes were destroyed in the Oct. 26 battle.

Ashore on Guadalcanal, the Navy reported "minor" ground operations Oct. 29, during which United States soldiers and Marines captured two enemy 75mm guns west of the Matanikau River, the defenders' western defense line.

U. S. Carrier Sunk:

Unnamed Vessel Lost in Pacific

Sinking of another United States aircraft carrier—the fourth—in the air and sea battle for control of the South Pacific, has been announced by the Navy, leaving only three American carriers known to be still in action.

The latest victim of two Japanese aerial attacks was not identified by the Navy. It went down near the Santa Cruz Islands, a tiny spot in the Pacific about 250 miles northeast of Guadalcanal in the same battle which cost the United States fleet th edestroyer Porter Oct. 25.

The first assault on the carrier, which came before noon, caused heavy damage. It was put in tow in an effort to salvage the big vessel, but the Japanese returned in the afternoon. Bombing and torpedo planes roared in to attack. This time the attackers inflicted damage below the water line of the helpless carrier.

Canterbury Raid:

13 German Bombers Are Shot Down

Thirteen German bombers were shot down over England when more than 50 enemy planes attacked Canterbury and South Coast communities during the week end.

Nine German machines were destroyed by Royal Air Force fighters who went up to meet the raiders which concentrated on Canterbury at dusk Saturday. Four more were destroyed at night, when the Germans undertook low-level attacks on three trains.

In the attack on the trains only one man was injured, but at Canterbury 10 bodies had been recovered and a number of persons still were missing. Seven of the known fatalities had been on a bus which was bombed and machine-gunned.

The raid was "in retaliation for the unscrupulous bombing of German cities," Transocean agency said, quoting a "semi-official German statement."

Meanwhile British Spitfire fighters on offensive patrol attacked canal barges in Holland Sunday while Boston bombers raided an airfield and factory in northern France, the British Air Ministry reported.

Nazi Convoy Hit:

Sea Clash Occurs Off Brittany Coast

The British Admiralty announced today that early Sunday morning British naval ships off the Sept-Isles, off the north coast of Brittany, encountered an enemy convoy of three small supply ships escorted by two torpedo boats and an armed trawler.

In the engagement which followed many hits were scored on both the convoy and escorting ships.

Fog and a heavy smoke screen put up by the enemy made it impossible to assess the full damage inflicted on their ships.

One enemy supply ship was set on fire and a small vessel was seen to have been abandoned and sinking.

Hong Kong Hit:

Ship Left Afire By U. S. Airmen

American airmen flying P-40's made a dive-bombing assault on Hong Kong, Oct. 28, it was announced by General Stillwell's headquarters.

One big merchant ship was left in flames by a direct hit, and near misses were scored against two others in this third raid within a week upon the Japanese-occupied British Crown Colony.

This dive-bombing assault was the first in this theater by the Curtiss P-40s, built originally as fighters but now become jacks of all trades.

Meanwhile, the British Radio quoted a Chungking correspondent as reporting that five Japanese divisions have been concentrated along the north bank of the Yellow River, presumably in preparation for a new offensive along the Peiping-Hankow Railroad.

Germans Execute a Coup

By a Staff Artist

Strategy in the Caucasus

Black arrow shows location of Axis gain in the Caucasus which gives it control of the Ossetic military highway, westernmost of the three roads crossing the Caucasus range. Shaded section is that occupied by the Germans.

Japan's Army At Helm In Asian 'Order'

Continued from Page 1

two former posts when he headed the "Japanese Gestapo" that Premier Tojo laid the foundations of his present power by compiling inside information on many personalities in Japan's upper stratum.

Later, Mr. Aoki was President of the Cabinet Planning Board, and in August, 1939 was appointed Finance Minister in the Cabinet of Gen. Nobuyuki Abe.

The Vice-Minister in Mr. Aoki's new department is Kumaichi Yamamoto, a former Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1941 who was also Director of the American Bureau of the Foreign Office during the negotiations that preceded Pearl Harbor.

Program of Unification

The new post together with the remainder of the Government reorganization appeared to foreshadow an even greater domination of the nation by the military clique.

More than ever Premier Tojo appeared to be emerging as a 20th century recreation of the Shogunate which ruled Japan for 700 years. In addition to the new Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, the change included unification of administration in such overseas territories as Formosa, Korea, and Sakhalin with that of Japan proper, and a sweeping reorganization of Government bureaus and departments.

Calling the measures "epoch making," Domei news agency said the consolidation involved the abolition of 31 bureaus and 12 departments of government besides the Overseas Ministry, the powerful Manchurian Affairs Board and China Affairs Board, and the East Asiatic and South Seas Affairs Bureaus of the Foreign Ministry.

The Official Gazette was scheduled to publish 78 imperial ordinances and two Cabinet decrees affecting 170,000 officials and establishing 24 new bureaus and one department, Domei said.

The new Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs will consolidate under his control all the ramified business of the defunct Overseas Ministry, Manchurian Affairs Board, China Affairs Board, and East Asia and South Seas Affairs Bureaus.

The Home Ministry will take over centralized direction of civil administration in Formosa, Korea, and Sakhalin as well as Japan proper, it was said.

Premier Tojo permitted almost two months to elapse between the time of declaring that the new Ministry would be set up and announcing that the change had become effective. Presumably the interim had been spent in difficult political negotiations.

One of the reasons for the resignation of Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo on Sept. 1 was reported to be disagreement with the plan which removes from the Foreign Office all authority in China, Malaya, Burma, the Netherlands East Indies, and the Philippines and deposits it in a sort of colonial office.

"Brilliant victories have been won at the initial stage of the war of Greater East Asia, and the basis has been firmly established to subjugate the United States and Britain through military operations as well as through construction," Premier Tojo asserted.

Shortage of Personnel

"Our empire is now set to win out in the current unprecedented great war which will decide the destiny of Greater East Asia for a thousand years to come by further strengthening our invincible position, by contiuning our bold offensive and by carrying on grand scale construction work."

"I earnestly hope our people will understand all the intentions of the Government," he added, in apparent reference to the changes the wholesale shifting of officials involves.

A shortage of administrative personnel apparently was one reason for the Government shuffle, for Premier Tojo indicated a pool of Government officials would be formed by the reorganization to be used throughout Japan's conquered territories.

Japan Plans Iron-Clad Rule In Economic and Cultural Asia

Continued from Page 1

ed on Guadalcanal early in August had gone almost directly from American training centers and had have a share in the iron and chemical industries. A second five-year plan for the Nipponization of Manchuria contemplates "the transfer of 220,000 Japanese families and 130,000 unmarried Japanese farmers to that country."

4. North China will have some iron works, and South China will specialize in mining and oil production. Aluminum manufacturing will be concentrated largely in Chinese territory, but some aluminum factories will be located in Manchuria and Korea.

5. Consumers' goods will be produced mainly in Japan. Textile mills in Manchuria and other occupied areas will be reduced in number until they meet local requirements only. This will enable the Japanese to divert the remainder of the population to farming activities.

6. Burma's mineral resources will be developed by the application of "superior Japanese techniques." Production of oil, lead, copper, nickel, tin, tungsten, and cobalt will be increased. Aviation gasoline is to be manufactured in Burma and shipped to other Japanese-controlled areas. Rice production will be stepped up through the use of fertilizer and improved methods of cultivation until it reaches 10,000,000 tons, so that "even if the Greater East Asia war lasts for 50 or 100 years, there will be sufficient rice to supply the Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Similar plans are outlined for Malaya, Thailand, "Indonesia," the Philippines and Indo-China. Everywhere rice and cotton production is being increased and industry and commerce placed under Japanese control.

This whole program seems to be emerging as a function of the "Greater East Asia Ministry" which was formed at the time of Foreign Minister Togo's resignation.

Japanese control of all means of communication in Occupied Asia is also to be placed on a permanent basis. Radio broadcasting and reception were first "coordinated" by the Japanese. Now Tokyo reveals that the Army has worked out a plan for the control of newspapers throughout Occupied Asia.

Several weeks ago, the number of newspapers in Japan proper was cut sharply by a series of mergers ordered by the Government. Now the Domei News Agency and the principal remaining newspapers in Japan are to be given "spheres of influence" in Southeast Asia.

Domei will control newspapers in Malaya, Singapore, Sumatra, and North Borneo. The Tokyo Asahi will control Java's papers; the Yomiuri-Hochi those of Burma; and the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi and Osaka Mainichi, those of the Philippines.

[In Manila, Nichi-Nichi has already taken over the Tribune, Vanguardia and Taliba, a chain of papers in the three main Philippine languages.]

The Japanese news organs will "go into the southern regions and through the Japanese language and the languages of these regions will work for the penetration and interchange of Japanese culture as well as the enlightenment and education of the natives. . . . Japanese language newspapers already publishing in the southern regions will gradually be embraced by these four newspaper companies."

The Army will continue to decide policies for the guidance and operation of the Japanese press as well as "English and other foreign-language papers."

Japanese-language schools are to be multiplied throughout occupied Asia. Tokyo announces that a new pamphlet entitled "The Japanese Language" will soon be used as a basic text. It is made up of 300 selected words which will enable the "native inhabitants" to "express their desires in the Japanese language when addressing Japanese persons." This sort of instruction, as practiced so far in the Philippines, actually consists of teaching the "natives" to take orders from the Japanese.

Among the factors undoubtedly contributing to the development of this simplified form of Japanese are these: (1) the traditional Japanese language is too complex to be learned quickly, especially where the "native populations" show no desire to learn it, as in the Netherlands Indies; and (2) the Japanese, to their embarrassment, have had to resort to English as the only language they had in common with the people of the Philippines, Malaya and other areas.

Education of Children

Indoctrination of children in the occupied areas is a basic part of the Nipponization program. This is to be placed in the hands of Japanese middle school teachers. Apparently a recent cut in the number of years of schooling required in Japan was intended to make personnel available for this purpose.

The teachers selected must have teaching certificates for the English language or else some higher education. They will go south in groups of 100 to "teach the Japanese languages to the children there, guiding them into Japanese culture. They are expected . . . by continual contact to implant the spirit of the Empire."

Among the inducements offered to teachers under this program are higher civil service ratings, salary bonuses, official residences, and "foodstuffs and other facilities."

Celebration of Japanese festivals and holidays is to be enforced in all Japanese-held areas. During the Yasukuni Shrine Festival, late in October, sirens blew throughout occupied Asia at the precise moment when the Emperor bowed in prayer.

Not only the Japanese, but also the "native inhabitants" of occupied lands were ordered to bow in the direction of Tokyo, in order to pay their respects to the souls of all Japanese soldiers killed in action, which are enshrined at Yasukuni.

Scheme of Enslavement

These new developments reveal Japan's postwar intentions more clearly than any information previously available. Such present policies as the inflation of colonial currencies, the stripping of shops and warehouses, the Nipponization of the Western calender and Western place-names, the attempt to stamp out all Western languages and culture, and the building of Shinto shrines in Singapore, Batavia, Manila and elsewhere, should be added to this general picture. The sum total is a plan of enslavement at least as ruthless as that of Hitler in Europe.

United States Submarines Sink Seven More Japanese Ships

Continued from Page 1

not had the practical battle experience of the foe. This disadvantage is now being made up.

Great Cost

On the other side of the register, it must be noted that Japanese losses in seacraft have been gained only at great cost to the United States. Military secrecy and the uncertainty of warfare make it impossible to say just how the Japanese and United States Navies compare at the moment, although it is obvious that each has sustained heavy losses. At the time of Pearl Harbor, the enemy is thought to have had from 12 to 16 aircraft carriers as compared with seven for the United States. Heavier Japanese losses in this category of warship combined with United States conversion of an unrevealed number of freighters and passenger ships into carriers is thought to have nearly evened the balance, despite the announced loss of the Wasp, the Yorktown, the Lexington and one other carrier.

In view of the damage inflicted on both the American and Japanese fleets, it is thought likely that each side will be led more and more to depend upon aircraft to determine the battle of the Solomon seaplanes. Once again it has been demonstrated by both sides that warships can venture within the range of land-based aircraft only at the greatest risk.

If warships are largely eliminated from the Solomons struggle, it is believed that the United States will be the major beneficiary for at least two reasons. In the first place, the Japanese Fleet is nearer its main bases and could therefore bring up greater naval reinforcements. In the second place, American retention of Henderson Field gives this country control of the only known airfield in the Southeastern Solomons.

So far as is known, the nearest Japanese fighter-plane base is from 300 to 400 miles distant. This is said to be too far distant for really effective operation against Henderson Field.

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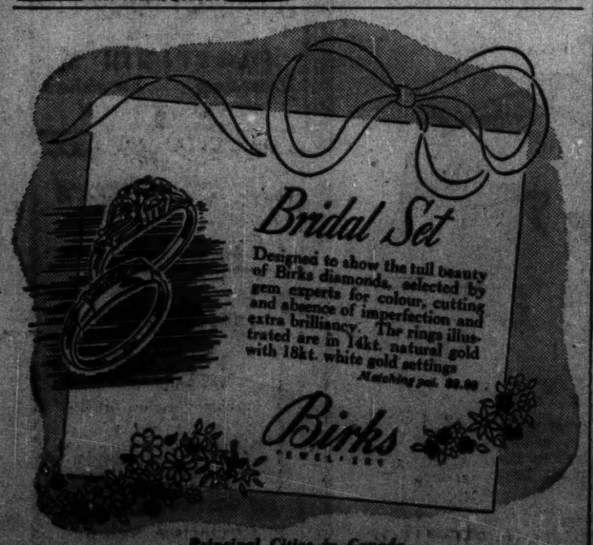
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Japanese Control Bogs in East Indies

New details of the failure of the Japanese to bend the Netherlands East Indies to their will or to exploit the vast riches of the islands are disclosed in the following article by Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook. Dr. Van Mook is the Netherlands Minister for Colonies and, as such, has access to many valuable news sources in the Indies. Dr. Van Mcok is a former Lieutenant Governor General of the Netherlands East Indies. He escaped from Java a few hours before the Japanese gained control of that colony.

By Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook
Written for Aneta Feature Service

LONDON, Nov. 2 — Gradually we are able to see through the smoke-screen of Japanese propaganda to observe what has happened in the Netherlands East Indies under Japanese occupation.

We obtain valuable assistance in this by messages from some brave Netherlanders who succeeded in escaping from the Indies after living for some months under Japanese rule.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the Japanese have insurmountable difficulties with the organization of the occupied territories. These difficulties are based on various circumstances.

The first of these is language. Little is left of the original idea of Japanese becoming the universal language of the Far East. The Japanese themselves realized that their difficult language and even more difficult script was unsuited for the purpose. But, as they themselves are bad linguists, little imagination is needed to see the chaos and misunderstanding caused by this alone.

Nationalism Weakened

Secondly, political, religious and cultural life. The administrative separation of Sumatra from Java by placing them under the government at Singapore must have hurt deeply the healthy nationalism of the Indonesian. The enforcement of Japanese culture, which is being boasted as a kind of superior culture, and the enforcement of worship of the Emperor cannot please the Indonesians, who are most proud of their own spiritual possessions and most strongly attached to their own religion.

Thirdly, the social system has been dislocated. Not only have officers and men of the Netherlands East Indies Army been interned in war prisoners' camps, but according to information of eyewitnesses, many Hollanders have been interned, except for those working in vital industries.

The native village remains largely untouched, thanks to its power to live an independent life, regardless of outside conditions. But there must be endless confusion and much suffering outside this community. This serves more to stagnate reconstruction than the consequences of destruction of installations and commodities wrought by the enemy.

Oil Production

Vague but optimistic Japanese stories about the reopening of the oil wells have only been realized to a very small extent. After some months the Japanese Radio announced that the extremely insignificant and easily accessible Wonokromo oil field near Surabaya was about to produce again. Significant in this connection is the fact that the same radiocasters have been telling, time and time again and at great length, how the Japanese have been making oil from rubber and motor fuel from sugar. This does not exactly point to great results in oil production.

Finally, transport has been dislocated. Japanese ship losses are very heavy, and they are suffering new losses daily. The Japanese Government has felt it necessary to warn the Japanese people to have patience before they can share the benefits.

At first there was nothing but expressions of jubilation by the Japanese radio: the co-prosperity era had arrived; Southeast Asia had been freed under the slogan of "Asia for the Japanese"; devastations had been repaired by a miracle; sunken ships had been refloated, bridges rebuilt and scorched oil fields and refineries were producing again, even before the guerrillas on the larger islands had been conquered; the population cheered the liberators of Nippon; Chinese in the tens of thousands had joined the "new order"; everybody had learned Japanese; all kinds of delightful things of booty were promised to the Japanese population who for so many years had suffered such privations and lived so poorly.

Hollow Claims

It was all most marvelous, and even some people abroad were impressed. Those in the know, however, knew better.

How, for instance, was it possible to repair the drydock of Tandjong Priok, harbor of Batavia, and put it back into commission after a few weeks when it was sunk at Tjilatjap, right on the other side of Java? How was it possible to refloat hundreds of ships when only a few score had been sunk and most of them had succeeded in escaping?

Neither were the Japanese statements on the political front very impressive to persons who knew the people and conditions. Now and again meetings and demonstrations were held, but few of the names of the so-called "collaborators" with the Japanese cause were announced, either because they were insignificant or completely unknown or because they had black records.

Influx of Civil Servants

Soon we were told that tens of thousands of Japanese civil servants were being prepared for the occupied territories. First it was announced 25,000 would go, later 40,000, and a short time ago we were told the number was 100,000. In order to cover up the seriousness of this invasion for the peoples of these areas seeking independence, the Japanese died and said this was only half of the number of Europeans we had there. Actually the Indies had fewer than 20,000 European civil servants, most of them born and bred in the Indies.

The Idonesians, especially the regents and self-rulers—who, fortunately for the population, have been maintained—long ago concluded that a conscious emancipation policy had no chances under the Japanese.

Fortunately the conqueror's hands are still too full with dealing with the chaos made by himself to interfere very much with these millions. Where he interferes, his system is based on fear and punishment. Wages and prices of rice have been lowered, but working hours have been increased indefinitely. Education, which at first was almost stopped, has been started again, here and there, but half-heartedly.

New Allied Mission To Study Shipping

Recorded by CBS

New York, Nov. 2

The British Radio today reported that "a joint Anglo-American technical mission is to meet soon in Karachi."

The British radiocast, recorded at the C. B. S. short wave listening station, continued:

"It was appointed to investigate port and shipping conditions on the West Coast of India and in other countries overseas. The Government of India will be represented in the present investigation.

"The aim of this Anglo-American inquiry is to secure the maximum use of Allied shipping."

'Pep Talk' to British Miners

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—With Britain facing an 11,000,000-ton coal shortage, Prime Minister Winston Churchill called 2,500 representatives of the coal industry to London Oct. 31—some of them for the first time in their lives—and gave them a confidential, heart-to-heart pep talk.

Many of the miners came directly from the pits—95 per cent of them from the coal face itself—and the audience was filled with typical men of the mines, some of them wearing scarfs instead of collars and ties.

Mine owners and managers also attended the mass meeting at which Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, and Maj. Gwilym Lloyd George, Minister of Fuel, Light and Power, also spoke.

The speeches were not made public. Even the exact time and place of the meeting were kept secret. Admission was for ticket-holders only.

Through the night trains made special stops at wayside stations to pick up the men who represented every one of Britain's 1,300 mines at the largest mass meeting of coal workers ever held in Britain.

Refreshments were ready for the men at mobile canteens as they arrived. Then they were directed to the meeting hall where they heard the Prime Minister's message and were expected to carry it back to their colleagues.

As they entered, Mr. Churchill gave them the "V" sign, and Communist Party workers busily distributed leaflets headed: "More coal means victory."

The Prime Minister was believed to have laid the facts before the workers, appealing directly for a greater mine output to make up the 11,000,000-ton deficit as a step toward quick victory.

All parts of the Isles were represented. Welsh blended with thick Scottish brogues and the dialects of other parts of Britain as the men came together. One special train brought 500.

Each miner who attended received a Government allowance of $12 for his expenses and as recompense for his loss of work.

Besides the miners, Mrs. Churchill, Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal; Mr. Clement A. Attlee, Dominions Secretary, and Mr. Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister also were there.

Extra Police Guard Belfast After Raids

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Nov. 2 (AP) — Eighty men were detained by police yesterday after a series of raids which continued throughout the night on homes of suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army. Some arms and ammunition also were seized.

The raids followed two bombings in this Northern Irish Capital. A grenade thrown on a busy street on the night of Oct. 30 injured 10 persons, including two policemen, and earlier a bomb hurled at a Roman Catholic church in a residential area caused slight damage.

Independence Party Gains Iceland Seats

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Independence Party gained three seats to win a plurality with 20 seats in this month's elections to the National Althing—Parliament—final results showed.

The Progressive — farmers — Party lost five seats and retained a total of 15. The Communists gained four seats and now have ten.

The present government, which includes three Independent Party Ministers, remains in office until Parliament meets soon.

Prelude to Tour of Army Camps

Associated Press

New Incident of Mrs. Roosevelt's London Stay

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth greet the wife of the American President as she began her visits to the units of United States forces now in training in the British Isles. She showed deep interest in the comfort of the soldiers and they treated her "like one of the family," even singing "Deep in the Heart of Texas" to show their high morale.

Two Mrs. Roosevelts Meet at Soldiers' Club

By Barbara Ellis Browne
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 2—Two Mrs. Roosevelts met in England yesterday when Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., received Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, at a Red Cross service club for British and American soldiers.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., is in charge of this club which is in a charming and historic English country house that has been startled out of all orderly tradition by its new atmosphere of light lunches, interminable "swing," and huge hot blazing fires.

It was the visitor's last call after a busy day which began with a 75-mile motor drive to a country church which serves as a United States garrison. The church was full of troops, and the altar was decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack.

After church, Mrs. Roosevelt lunched in the barracks. She then inspected kitchens and bakehouses and examined soldiers' sleeping quarters. Her concern for the American soldiers was evident when she asked if they had enough blankets.

Before she left the Red Cross Club later in the afternoon a choir of doughboys, each with a doughnut in hand, serenaded her with "Deep in the Heart of Texas."

This song must be well known by now to the popular WAAFS and ATS from neighboring camps, who are invited once a week to dances at the Red Cross Club in this historic house.

Visits Paratroops

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN ENGLAND, Nov. 2 (AP) — After spending the night with Queen Mother Mary, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt inspected a unit of United States parachute troops at their base here today.

The American President's wife rolled into the reservation in an Embassy car and was greeted by soldiers who quickly shouted their recognition of her.

She dined at Queen Mary's chateau in the south of England last night. Other overnight guests there included the Princess Royal, Queen Mary's daughter, and the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the latter Queen Mary's niece.

Following breakfast this morning—at which she refused an egg, an almost unheard of treat in Britain now—Mrs. Roosevelt went out early to review Lieut. Col. Edson Raff's parachutists and to look over their complicated equipment.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she found Queen Mary "very much alive to all going on here and in America."

Told that the President was interested in reforestation, the Queen Mother said "So am I," and gave Mrs. Roosevelt two pictures of herself sawing down trees with Canadian soldiers.

Mrs. Roosevelt sent a message of sympathy today to the people of Canterbury, the cathedral city which underwent its heaviest day raid since the battle of Britain, on Saturday, the day after she visited there.

Déat and Doriot Blocs in Rift

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 2 (AP) — Marcel Déat's National Popular Party, which urges close co-operation with Germany, at a meeting in Paris yesterday called for "effective defense of the French Empire in collaboration with German forces."

The 2,500 delegates to the party congress unanimously adopted a resolution urging defense of France after hearing M. Déat tell them, "we are not looking for a fight, but we are not afraid of it."

In its zeal to co-operate with Germany for defense purposes M. Déat's party went to the length of chiding another ardently collaborationist group, the National People's Party of Jacques Doriot.

The Doriot group was urged to co-operate with greater enthusiasm with the so-called national revolutionary front, a loose grouping of numerous pro-Nazi and collaborationist elements in France.

M. Déat's Paris convention praised Chief of Government Pierre Laval for "results obtained by his patient and courageous policy" and urged that both he and Chief of State Marshal Pétain speed up preparation of a constitution for a single political party, similar to the Nazi model, for all France and the Empire.

The convention warned Roman Catholics of France "not to misunderstand or oppose the national revolution," and made an appeal for the "final integration of France into the New Europe."

A congress of M. Doriot's party is scheduled to begin in Paris Wednesday.

Arms Depots Found

VICHY, Unoccupied France, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Paris Chief of Police, Amedée Bussière, in an order of the day yesterday told members of the Paris Police that a "new battle has just been won against Communists and terrorists" in widespread raids carried out since Oct. 13.

M. Bussière described the operations as unique in the history of the Paris Police from the point of view of the "scope of the operations and the results obtained."

The order of the day disclosed that "numerous arrests were made and depots of explosives and arms and important quantities of destructive material discovered."

Fighting French

LONDON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Vichy Radio reported today that 23 persons had been arrested at Bordeaux on charges of assisting the Fighting French cause.

Specialist Corps Of Army Abolished

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Army Specialist Corps, set up early in the war to procure officers directly from civil life for special service with the Army, was abolished by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson Saturday "in the interest of efficiency."

Acting on recommendations by Maj. Gen. Dwight Davis, head of the organization, Mr. Stimson announced that any further officers appointed from civil life would be given commissions as specialists in the Regular Army itself. Men now in the Corps will be offered commissions in the Army if qualified and if they are needed.

In a statement announcing the decision, the War Department said it was found "not advisable to have two uniformed services."

"The purposes of the Corps could not be accomplished to the best of advantage in the midst of the war because of the civilian status of those appointed in it to serve with the Army," it was explained.

The summary action was coupled with an announcement of added restrictions to prevent abuse in granting commissions to civilians and a prediction that the need for such men would diminish as the output of officer training schools increased.

Sinking of Carrier 'Explained' by Davis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP) — Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information, said he believed the Navy Department did not receive word of the actual sinking of the second United States aircraft carrier in the Battle of the Solomons until after he had made a statement Oct. 28 that all major sinkings up top then had been announced.

The Navy disclosed Oct. 31 that a carrier which previously was reported severely damaged in action Oct 26 sank later that day after a second enemy onslaught. Speaking in New York Oct. 28, Mr. Davis said that "up to noon today, when I last talked to Navy representatives, all sinkings of major United States naval vessels have been reported."

When asked about the situation yesterday, Mr. Davis said that "it is my belief that the Navy didn't know until quite recently" of the actual loss of the carrier. He explained this probably was due to difficulties and restrictions on naval communications arising from battle conditions.

Mystery Letter in Sweden Stirs Protest From Germany

NEW YORK Nov. 2 (AP)—Germany has protested to Swedeen over publication by two Stockholm newspapers of a mysterious form letter to German nationals purporting to give them "secret instructions" in Sweden to refrain from provoking Swedes "until further notice."

The Berlin Radio, which said the German Legation at Stockholm had protested to the Swedish Government, quoted a Stockholm dispatch saying that the letter was a forgery and a provocation.

The Legation was said to have requested an official investigation of the two newspapers, the Aftontidningen and the Nya Dagligt Allehanda.

The Stockholm dispatch said the Swedish Foreign Ministry "saw itself compelled to announce via the radio that both papers had become the victim of a gross mystification."

"The receivers of this badly multigraphed letter, written in very poor German, were advised 'until further notice' to refrain from all provocations and to turn to the German Legation, consulates, or the Swedish police in case they were assaulted or mishandled by Swedes enraged about events in Norway."

Although the letter was anonymous, it carried the post-office box number of a well-known German engineering concern.

Earlier, the Berlin Radio broadcast an account of vague comment in "competent" Berlin quarters. This dispatch and the later Stockholm story were carried by Transocean, German propaganda agency.

Referring to what German Foreign Office sources had to say, Transocean reported:

"It was emphasized that the Stockholm paper Dagens Nyheter already had demanded a strict and rapid inquiry into the matter and it was added that under all circumstances complete clarification would presumably be obtained.

"It was added that it was apparently a case of highly suspicious maneuvers and this rendered it certain that competent authorities would take the necessary steps."

Liberia Accepts American Money As Legal Tender

MONROVIA, Liberia, Nov. 2 (AP)—American money denominations not exceeding $20 became legal tender in Liberia yesterday under the executive order of President Edwin Barclay.

The exchange rate was fixed at four United States dollars to one British pound now circulating and $4 U. S. to $4.80 Liberian money.

[Reuters, British news agency, reported Oct. 30 that it was officially announced American troops, including Negro units, had been in Liberia since July but Washington was silent on the report.]

The action was taken under special power recently granted President Barclay by the Legislature to "make any and all such monetary arrangements for and on behalf of the American-sponsored republic as he shall deem necessary for defense purposes."

There was no official comment on the action, but the war obviously has made it difficult to get sterling. Also, the decline of the pound has amounted virtually to a 20 per cent levy against the country. The Liberian monetary system is based on a dollar which the law provides must contain the same amount of gold as the U. S. dollar. But only a few coins of small denominations are minted. British money has been legal tender since 1908.

Japan Is Warned Of Dire Reprisal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The current issue of the Army and Navy Journal said in a leading editorial that "reprisals which the Japanese people will never forget" would be carried out if Tokyo punished imprisoned American flyers for alleged "inhuman acts" in their bombing of the Nipponese capital.

"Public opinion in Japan," the editorial continued, "forced Tojo to go to the length of court martialing the American aviators for alleged inhuman acts." The Americans then were given suspended sentences.

It added that the wording of the Army press release on the Tokyo railers "reaching their destination" served to throw the Japanese off the track of the real base from which the Tokyo bombing flight was launched.

Oceanside, N. Y., Man Again Heads Pigeon Group

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 2 (AP)—John W. Kaiser of Oceanside, N. Y., has been re-elected president of the International Federation of American homing pigeon fanciers.

Others named are:

Arthur C. Beck, Richmond, Va., first vice-president; Joseph Femminella, Maspeath, N. Y., second vice-president; Albert J. Benninger, Mountainside, third vice-president, and John Boschler, Hempstead, N. Y., re-elected secretary-treasurer.

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Canadian Business Houses Frozen at Present Status

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 2—A new and drastic order by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, effective today, "freezes" a vast range of Canadian business establishments at their present status, prohibits the setting up of new selling outlets, the stocking of lines of goods not already handled and the removal to larger premises, except under permit.

The new curbs are designed to bring a step nearer the goal of getting the use of civilian goods down to the wartime "health and morale" minimum. In effect, civilian industry has been told that it can repair and renew the suit of clothes it is wearing, but that the suit is restricted to its present size for the duration.

It is explained by officials of the Board that nothing spectacular is to be expected from the order. It aims to carry forward advances already made in the system of economic control and to consolidate these advances in an orderly and business-like manner. There has been a good deal of curtailment already in the manufacture of civilian goods which used up raw materials vital to war industry.

Among these goods are household appliances and anything made from rubber, for example. The present order is in the main a distribution regulation, because in the case of a number of restricted articles the Dominion is living off its stockpile, so to speak. It is based on the belief that the present distribution fabric is sufficient for the needs of the people.

Outlook for Small Business

In Great Britain there has been a large increase in the number of small co-operative stores, but special conditions apply in Britain such as the danger of bombing attack, and Canada, it is felt has no need of extending its distributing services. There is, however, it is authoritatively stated, no intention of letting the small retailer suffer unduly. He is to be treated fairly. There have been rumors, for example, that the board had arbitrarily decided to close a large number of retail stores by the end of the year. That is absolutely untrue, officials said. No decision whatever has been taken on the question of whether or not to reduce the hours of business in retail stores.

That inconvenience will result from the new regulation is obvious. There must, of necessity, be some dislocation. Some marginal stores will probably have to close their doors. It is hoped, however, to reduce inequities to a minimum. The order aims at "the maintenance of a greater degree of stability for those now engaged in trade and industry amidst the difficulties imposed by wartime conditions."

It was explained by officials that when supplies are curtailed there is a tendency to divert them to different channels where better prices might be obtained. There hasn't been a great deal of this reported from the different sections of Canada, but one of the aims of the order is to insure that it will not happen. In peacetime tradesmen may use their ingenuity in switching to new lines which may yield them greater profit than some they have been handling. In time of curtailed supplies this leads to inequitable distribution.

Unnecessary Outlets

The addition of unnecessary outlets "would inevitably result in inefficient distribution," officials said. There would also be the difficulty of determining price ceilings for new goods and new lines not previously stocked by the distributing houses. "To permit the uncontrolled establishment of new businesses," officials stated, "might in large measure nullify the efforts now being made to curtail nonessential civilian activity and thereby release manpower for the armed forces and essential industry. Uncontrolled additions of lines of goods by businesses which did not previously handle such lines would have substantially the same effect as the establishment of new businesses and tend to jeopardize the position of those firms which have normally handled such lines."

The order does not apply to farmers, hunters, trappers, gardeners, livestock producers, poultry producers or fishermen "with respect to the sale of their products in natural state or after processing by them except where they operate an urban retail place of business other than a stall in the market."

It also does not apply to religious, charitable, philanthropic and educational organizations nor to the sale of newspapers, magazines and periodicals.

All undertakings operated by the Dominion and Provincial Governments and their agencies and the supplying of goods and services to the Department of Munitions and Supply are exempt. New businesses supplying goods and services to the department do not come within the scope of the order.

Private boarding houses and canteens and messes are not affected by the regulation.

Prelate Warns Of Despoilers If Axis Wins

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2 (AP)—A prominent Roman Catholic prelate, Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, issued an outspoken appeal for victory of united America against the Axis, during a pontifical mass attended by 21,000 persons in Convention Hall.

A message from President Roosevelt and a sermon by Auxiliary Bishop Hugh L. Lamb of Philadelphia, also were radiocast. The President's message urged that in these days of crises "we must all unite in labor and in prayer to achieve victory and to bring back to the world an international order dominated by true Christian principles."

Red-robed and red-hatted, the Cardinal stood at the microphones which carried his voice around the world and warned Americans that: "If we lose the war this land will be the choice prize of despoilers. . . . If one wishes to picture our fate in case of defeat he has only to look upon what has taken place in the conquered parts of Europe. . . .

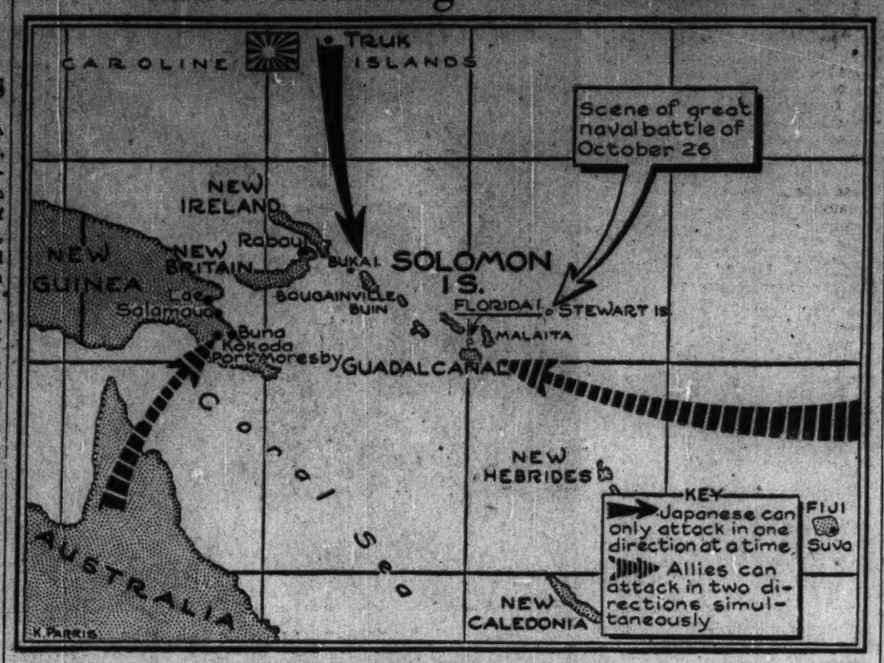
"It seems not unlikely," he continued, "that the present war will usher in a new era for the greater part of the modern world; as the onslaughts of the northern barbarians against ancient Rome introduced a new epoch into the old world. . . .

"In view of our inexhaustible natural resources; with a people never yet conquered; a people swayed by neither fear, nor servility, and endowed with an indomitable will to safeguard against all enemies our liberty and rights, we must win, we will win, the victory.

"To do so unity and sacrifice are needed. A house divided against itself will fall; and, therefore, our nation must not be divided against itself as far as the war is concerned. To win the victory our entire people, like a single unit, must fight shoulder to shoulder under our Commander in Chief. . . .

"As the radio carries my voice to the ends of the earth, I gladly send a greeting to our military forces on land, on sea, in the air wherever they may be, whether at home or abroad. You, our fellow Americans under arms, are the hope of our nation. You wage war, not to rob other peoples of home and fatherland, but to defend your own land and homes; you fight for the preservation of the freedom handed down to us by our forefathers; you risk your lives in the sacred cause of religion and civilization."

Allied Advantage in the Pacific



By a Staff Artist

Two Points From Which to Attack

Strategy of Pacific illustrated by which the United Nations have been able to operate a pincer move against the Japanese, by attacks at New Guinea and the Solomons.

Japanese Held by Allied Pincers

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Nov. 2—At the moment the Japs have been forced to break off their main fleet action east of the Solomons. They have lost the first round on that sector of the Southwest Pacific battle front.

They are steadily losing the fight in the New Guinea sector as well. The strong point that was stubbornly defended by the Japanese in front of Alola and which was holding up the Allied advance has been liquidated. The country from now on to the key village of Kokoda becomes more open and less favorable for enemy defense.

While the Allies are able to exert pressure at two points of the same battle front, New Guinea and Guadalcanal, the Japanese seemed to be able to concentrate on only one.

This must be a sign of weakness, especially in so far as their inability to oppose General MacArthur's bombers is having a damaging effect upon their concentrations in support of the Solomons attack.

Integration of Plans

The two heavy raids by General MacArthur's bombers early Saturday morning before daybreak on Buin, Faisi, and Rabaul were the climax of a month's offensive against Japanese airfields and shipping concentrations in the northern Solomons and New Britain.

Although Australian-based aircraft are under different command from that of Guadalcanal, this offensive has been one part of the battle for the Solomons, and attacks of General MacArthur's bombers have been closely integrated with plans that control movements of ships and planes in the Solomons.

How much greater a contribution unified command in the Pacific could have brought from forces available, it is impossible at this juncture to tell, but here is a full score which summarizes the weight of General MacArthur's pressure upon the Japanese preparing to attack Guadalcanal.

Specifically claimed sunk or destroyed: One heavy cruiser, one gunboat, one medium merchantman, one launch, three barges, ten Zero fighters, one seaplane, one four-motor bomber, three other bombers, one unspecified aircraft.

Believed completely destroyed: One seaplane tender, 17,600 tons.

Badly damaged: One cruiser, one destroyer, eight transports, or merchantmen; seven flying boats.

Believed destroyed: Three medium merchantmen.

Heavily damaged: One seaplane tender of 10,000 tons and two light cruisers.

Hit: Two heavy cruisers or battleships, two transports of 15,000 and 7,000 tons, one weather reporting schooner, eight other ships. [Several of these ships were last seen on fire.]

Believed hit: Four cruisers, three light cruisers, two medium merchantmen, one unidentified ship.

Probably damaged: One Aircraft carrier, one light cruiser.

Apparently hit: One ship.

Possibly hit: One destroyer.

Carried Out in Darkness

Unknown or unobserved results: One cruiser, one large merchantman, one large transport, one medium transport.

It must be remembered that observation of results is difficult, especially as 80 per cent of the attacks were carried out in darkness.

This record has been achieved with loss of only five Allied aircraft and by forces relatively small on European or Middle Eastern standards.

The Pacific is pre-eminently a naval war, but the force in Australia plays a major role on this battle front.

For six months General MacArthur's land and air forces have been chiefly concerned in holding back the Japanese advance toward the Australian Continent. In the Coral Sea battle the Australian-based aircraft was co-operating with the Navy.

The main struggles have been concerned with maintenance of the Allied hold on New Guinea and conquest and mastery of the air.

History may show that the conquest of the air and the victory at Milne Bay were among the really important battles of this war.

It will probably emerge that the desperate Japanese resistance of the past few weeks in the gorges of the Owen Stanley Mountains was intended to delay the Allied occupation of Buna until such time as the Japanese have settled the Guadalcanal affair.

Buna, and subordinately Lae and Salamaua, as things now stand are inevitably doomed, and New Guinea in Allied hands will loom up, darkening Japanese hopes of any advance southward.

Warfare in this area looks pale against the vivid glare of the inferno at Stalingrad, but it is none the less vital in the long road to victory.

From the nature of things the Pacific cannot be the stage for a battle between vast numbers of men. Strategic points held strongly count more than anything else—points from which Allied aircraft can hammer at enemy bases and from where they can protect shipping lanes upon which successful offensives depend.

New Guinea is one such strategic point, and it is vitally important to the whole position in the Southwest Pacific. New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, and Fiji are in the main buffers to possible Japanese expansions southward. They are somewhat removed from the center of enemy activity.

Port Moresby and Milne Bay on the other hand are vital. Defensively they are brakes on Japanese movements anywhere in this area.

Rabaul Vital to Japanese

Offensively they are direct threats to the enemy's base at Rabaul through which strength is pumped into his many tentacles reaching west and south.

The immediate aim of Allied strategy on this front must be to knock the Japanese from Rabaul. Weary rain-soaked soldiers now struggling toward Isurava over the highest summit of the Kokoda trail are the land spearhead of that strategy. Buna, Lae, and Salamaua are bulwarks of Japanese defensive positions around Rabaul.

Guadalcanal and Tulagi could go back to the Japanese and that wouldn't mean the total collapse of the whole position in the southwest Pacific. It would, of course, be a tremendous advantage to be able to retain them.

But the loss of Port Moresby would be fatal and drive the Allies back onto defense of the Australian mainland. By planning and steady building up with resources at his command General MacArthur has made this eventuality very much more remote.

How Guadalcanal Got Such a Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

One of the oddest names to American ears to crop up in the war news is Guadalcanal.

Or Guadalcanar, if you prefer the alternate spelling.

According to the National Geographic Society, in 1568 it was named by a far-wandering Spanish adventurer for his home town — Guadalcanal — a silver-mining village 50 miles northwest of Seville, Spain.

The village name, in turn, is believed to have come from the Moorish "wadi," meaning "stream," and the Spanish "canal," meaning "channel."

The Encyclopedia Britannica uses both spellings—the final "r" in its article on the Pacific Islands and the final "l" in its material on the Solomons.

Morrison Defends Role Of Great Britain in War

CARDIFF, Wales, Nov. 2 (AP)—Britain's aircraft production in September increased 20 per cent over August, Home Secretary Herbert Morrison declared here yesterday in a speech in which he paid tribute to the achievements of the British worker.

Production of other war materials, exclusive of ships, showed an increase of 14 per cent in the same period, Mr. Morrison added.

He asserted that Britain's per capita output of war goods of all kinds exceeded that of any nation and that the shipbuilding output alone is double the per capita production of any other country.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 2 — "Britain need not apologize to anyone for its war effort" is the keynote of a hardhitting yet good-humored speech by Home Secretary Herbert Morrison in answer to critical shafts which have been aimed toward Great Britain lately from various points of the compass.

Speaking in London on Oct. 29, Mr. Morrison reminded Britain's detractors that Britain "entered the war for reasons of principle and was not pushed into it by words or by bayonets of an enemy in our back." He defended British military and production achievements, Britain's consistency of outlook and policy since the beginning of the war and its handling of India. He declared that if Britain were worthy of world-wide applause when it stood alone and won the Battle of Britain then it was equally worthy today.

The British Government, it is felt here, has done well to have Mr. Morrison speak for it on such an issue. For the Home Secretary is no member of the traditional ruling class here. He is a bully little Cockney who has spent years in building up the Socialist Party in London, fighting for such things as better social conditions and enlightened treatment of India. He is always at his best at hard-hitting labor rallies and he is just the sort to understand a bit of straight speaking with Americans.

Just how seriously the new wave of criticism and mutual prodding among the United Nations should be taken seems to be a matter of differing opinion. An American correspondent writing a letter in the Times of London calls on the British not to take too seriously individual outbursts in some American publications. He says it is just like tossing an item into a gigantic hopper whose mills grind exceedingly fine. Any criticism unfair, inaccurate or out of line with general opinion will, says this American, be challenged and set right by a lively array of objectors.

On the other hand the Socialist Daily Herald yesterday devoted its whole editorial space to deploring the increasing babel of argument among the United Nations signifying lack of unified policy and leadership.

Mr. Morrison's speech is welcomed here as showing that the British intend to assume no inferiority complex about their part in the war to date. Some countries, Mr. Morrison said, have more right to criticize the British than others. They are occupied countries who have to wait and watch their fellow countrymen tortured by Germans. "But," said the Home Secretary, "they do not complain because they live in Britain and see efforts being made and because their memories are not so short as to forget that for a whole year Britain was their only comrade in arms."

'Imperialism' Charge

As to the allegation of British imperialistic aims which was, for instance, voiced in a recent issue of Life Magazine, Mr. Morrison cited the case of the British driving the Italians out of Abyssinia, restoring the country to the Abyssinian people while the war was still undecided. "So far this piece of 'imperialism' stands alone in the story of the United Nations."

He spoke of Britain's forlorn crusading military hopes such as the expeditionary force to Greece. He spoke of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's "instant and unsought pledge of supplies to Russia" when the Soviet was attacked. He applauded Britain's home front effort—"we're turning out war goods at a greater rate in proportion to our population than any country in the world, bar none."

"Britain," Mr. Morrison said, "is thinking and planning for the future just as much as friends and critics in any part of the world."

Of India, he reminded his audience of Britain's achievement which has in a century and a half "turned this great subcontinent from a welter of warring medieval principalities into an ordered society to which freedom and independence in a modern world can reasonably and rightly be offered."

More Than Applause

He declared Britain was moved to ever-greater heights of enthusiasm for Russia. "Applause is not enough and we have given far more than applause—but applause, it is well to remember, is a fitting thing between allies and so is generous recognition of achievement and gratitude for great contributions to a common cause," he said.

To Mr. Morrison's speech can be added comment published here this week from the Swiss paper Weltwoche, which claims the greatest contribution to a United Nations victory will have been one thing—"namely, English patience of what could equally well be called without melodramatic exaggeration, heroic British stamina in the darkest moment." "Russia did not then speak of creating a second front in order to relieve the English," said Weltwoche. "Even in the United States the American President could not achieve more than dispatch of aircraft and weapons to the British just as today the Russians are being helped."

Knowing Herbert Morrison and his lifelong association with straight-speaking folks with opinions of their own, he is hardly likely to expect Americans to regard his latest speech as the last word. Rather it is a contribution—and a big contribution—to be tossed into that gigantic hopper from which American public opinion is churned out.

War Has Changed New Zealand To More Self-Contained Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUCKLAND, New Zealand—The war has revolutionized the economy of this British Dominion in the Southern Pacific. In less than five years it has changed from a nation depending on its agricultural exports and its imports of practically all its manufactured goods to something like a self-contained country.

Within five years more than 1,000 substantial factories have been erected. Previously the only ammunition made in New Zealand had been rifle cartridges. Now the aim is to make New Zealand as self-reliant as possible in munitions. Quite a number of lines are manufactured: hand grenades, mortars and mortar bombs, antitank mines, plane parts and equipment, steel helmets, and fuses.

Training-type aircraft are built. Two of the most ambitious projects were the building of universal carriers and Bren gun carriers. The making of Bren gun carriers involved tasks of planning, co-ordination and assembly new to the Dominion. Parts had to be made in different shops throughout the country. Today New Zealand is actually supplying these carriers for service overseas.

The glass industry is another example of the change. In World War I not a single glass bottle was made in the country, but today bottles are made by the million. Shortage of china cups, which have all come from abroad, has led to New Zealand's clay being used to make them.

Wood pulp is being made into containers, demand for which has been greatly increased by the war.

One new mill for the treatment of timber, at Whakatane, has a floor space of 16 acres. It is using the exotic forests of soft timbers in which New Zealand has invested heavily. The saw-mills are working 'round the clock. Among the hands are women, including Maoris, who seem to have a special aptitude for this work.

All the clothing and footwear of New Zealand sailors, soldiers, and airmen is made in New Zealand factories. Quantities of uniforms have been sent to Britain and India.

When the war is over New Zealand will be a country with a wider industrial experience and larger equipment, and a better knowledge of its own powers and resources.

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NWLB's Exemptions To Salary 'Freeze'

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The National War Labor Board announced Saturday wage and salary increases made in compliance with state minimum wage laws are exempt from the salary freezing regulations issued by the Director of Economic Stabilization James F. Byrnes.

The Board also issued an order that adjustments in wages and salaries over which the Board has jurisdiction can be made without the approval of the Board if they are paid in any territory or possession of the United States except Alaska.

In another order, the Board ruled that salary increases put into effect on or before Oct. 27 do not come within its jurisdiction even though the raises might be paid initially after Oct. 27.

The Board also said it would not have jurisdiction over the adjustment of salaries up to $5,000 a year for those employees who are "employed in a bona fide executive, administrative or professional capacity" who are not represented by recognized unions.

CBS Church Program On Christian Science

B. Palmer Lewis, Christian Science Committee on Publication for the State of New York, will conduct the next program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, Nov. 8, 1942, at 1:00 p. m., E. W. T., from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. His subject will be, "In God We Trust."

Music will be furnished by the "Symphonic Four" Quartet, assisted by a staff organist. They will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, Hymns number 95, "He leadeth me, O blessed thought"; number 411, "All power is given unto our Lord"; and number 37, "City of God, how broad and far."

This program will originate from Station WABC, the New York outlet of the Columbia network, and will be given with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Nov 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.
10:45 a. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Dec. 6; Jan. 3.
7:30 p. m.—WRUL, 11.79mc (25.4m), and WRUW, 15.13mc (19.8m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m. Dec. 8; Jan. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Sarasota—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSTB, 1450kc, on Dec. 6.

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Nov. 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

New York

New York—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Nov. 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WSYR, 1460kc, on Nov. 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Nov. 8.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 616kc, on Nov. 15; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, Nov. 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, Dec. 6; Jan. 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, Nov. 15, 29; Dec. 6, 20; Jan. 3, 17, 31.

Canada

Manitoba

Winnipeg—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. CKY, 990kc, on Nov. 22.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; Nov. 15, 29; Dec. 13, 27; Jan. 10, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 930kc, Nov. 15; Dec. 20; Jan. 17.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

Tasmania

Launceston: Masonic Hall, Brisbane Street, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 13.

Victoria

Melbourne (Third Church): Crystal Palace, Caulfield, 3:15 p. m., Dec. 6.

United States

Arizona

Phoenix: Phoenix Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Tucson: High School Auditorium, East Sixth Street and Second Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.

California

Brawley: Church Edifice, 268 Main Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
Canoga Park (Twenty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Canoga Park Women's Club House, Jordan Avenue and Valerio Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.
Fullerton: Fullerton High School Auditorium, Chapman and Harvard, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.
Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Glendora: Citrus Union High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.
La Habra: Washington School, 718 East Central Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.
Long Beach (First Church): Church Edifice, 440 Elm Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
Long Beach (Second Church): Church Edifice, 302 West Seventh Street, 12 m. to 1 p. m., Nov. 13.
San Diego (First Church): Church Edifice, Second and Laurel Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Torrance: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Eighteenth Street and Manuel Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
West Los Angeles (Nineteenth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1640 Federal Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Colorado

Englewood: Englewood High School, 3600 South Broadway, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Trinidad: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Connecticut

Meriden: St. Paul's Universalist Church, East Main and Norwood Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.

Florida

Jacksonville (First Church): Morocco Temple, Newnan and Monroe Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.

Georgia

Macon: Church Auditorium, Georgia Avenue and North Arlington Place, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 12. Radiocast Station WMML, 1340kc.

Illinois

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Auditorium, 8316 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, East Seventy-third and Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Des Plaines: Church Edifice, Laurel Avenue at Marion Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
La Grange: Church Auditorium, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Murphysboro: Church Edifice, 1219 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Indiana

Fort Wayne: Church Auditorium, Fairfield and Pierce Avenues, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.

Kansas

Abilene: Church Edifice, Fifth and Cedar Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Beloit: Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Kansas City (First Church): Memorial Building, Seventh Street and Tauromee Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 8.
Wichita (Second Church): Wichita High School East, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Winfield: Richardson Hall, Southwestern College, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Maryland

Baltimore (Third Church): Pard's Theater, Fayette Street, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 13.

Massachusetts

Haverhill: Church Edifice, 17 Newcomb Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Lexington: Old Belfry Club Hall, Forest and Mowry Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Malden: Church Auditorium, Main and Spring Streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 8.
New Bedford: New Bedford High School Auditorium, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 12.
Wellesley: Margery Chase, 96 Abbott Road, Wellesley Hills, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.

Michigan

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14730 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Detroit (Eighth Church): Church Edifice, 20011 Grand River at Evergreen, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Pontiac: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Ypsilanti: City High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Minnesota

Minneapolis (Second Church): Minneapolis Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Winona: Church Edifice, Main and Sanborn Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

Missouri

St. Louis (Sixth Church): Church Auditorium, 3736 Natural Bridge Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Montana

Great Falls: Civic Center, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.

Nebraska

Arcadia: Gayety Theater, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.

New Jersey

Haddon Heights: Haddon Heights High School Auditorium, Second Avenue and Garden Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.

New York

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.
New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 8. Radiocast Station WQXR 1560 kilocycles.
New York (Ninth Church): Henry Hudson Hotel, 361 West Fifty-seventh Street 13 m., Nov. 13.
New York (Twelfth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 147 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 14.
Peekskill: Church Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.
Richmond Hill: Church Edifice, 8760 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13.
Scarsdale: Dyckman Hall, Post and Heathcote Roads, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

North Carolina

Greensboro: Central Junior High School, South Spring Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Ohio

Akron (Second Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 9.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Dayton (Second Church): Church Edifice, Grand Avenue and Belmont Park, 3 p. m., Nov. 8. (Note change of place.)
Lakewood: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.
Springfield: High School Auditorium, 700 South Limestone Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.
Urbana: South Ward School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.

Oklahoma

Ardmore: Church Edifice, Broadway and D Street, N. W., 3 p. m., Nov. 8.
McAlester: Church Edifice, First Street and Washington Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.
Tulsa (Second Church): Convention Hall, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

Pennsylvania

Allentown: High School Auditorium, Seventeenth and Turner Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.
Elkins Park: Erlen Theater, Nineteenth and Cheltenham Avenues, 3 p. m., Nov. 8.
Jenkintown: Church Edifice, Washington Lane and West Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Philadelphia (Third Church): Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 9.
Reading: Church Edifice, Center Avenue and Greenwich Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.
Wilkes-Barre: First Baptist Church, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 13. Radiocast Station WBAX, 1240 kilocycles.

South Carolina

Columbia: Jefferson Hotel Ballroom, 4:30 p. m., Nov. 8.

Texas

Austin: Woog Memorial Auditorium, University of Texas Campus, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.
Dallas (First Church): Fair Park Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Terrell: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 9.

Utah

Provo: Church Edifice, 195 East First North Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Wisconsin

Sheboygan: Church Edifice, 903 Niagara Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

Wyoming

Rock Springs: Congregational Church, 314 B Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 8.

Final Link Connects Highway From Alaska to Guatemala

MEXICO, D. F. Nov. 2 (AP)—The last submarine-proof link in a complete route between Alaska and Central America, of value principally for urgent war purposes, has been forged with the opening of a new half-mile bridge over the Suchiate River between Mexico and Guatemala.

Completion of the span joined the railway systems of Guatemala and Mexico, which now have continuous highway connections with Alaska by virtue of the recent completion of the new road linking that far northern territory with the United States.

With the anticipated opening of the Pan American Highway next year, the bridge will not only facilitate the movement of raw materials northward but the speedy transportation of troops and munitions to the Panama Canal Zone.

Prior to the completion of the Suchiate span, shipments between Mexico and Guatemala were ferried across the river in tiny boats—a slow and tedious procedure.

The bridge, officially opened yesterday, was completed largely of pre-fabricated parts in about three months at the rate of 37 feet a day.

This new route brings rubber, sugar, coffee, bananas and other tropical products to within four days of the United States border. It links Mexico's railroads with the Guatemalan system stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific with a branch running into El Salvador.

The new bridge, permitting Mexican standard gauge equipment to cross to the Guatemalan side, makes it possible to load directly from the narrow gauge Guatemalan cars. Goods now may be carried through Guatemala and El Salvador by rail, or sent by road to Honduras.

The bridge itself is something of a hodge-podge job, but at that it stands as a monument to Mexican engineering.

The builders, spurred by the urgent need for the bridge, threw it together in about three months at the rate of 37 feet a day. Crews were assembled from the country's rail system and they used for the most part pre-fabricated parts kept for hasty replacement of damaged bridges.

The parts were of varying size and length and when they didn't fit the workers improvised as they went along, shortening a piece here, lengthening another there by bolting pieces together.

Plans have been made for formal opening of the bridge on Nov. 10 but a cargo congestion drove the builders to a final spurt which finished it ahead of time.

Threat to Turks By Axis Hinted In Inonu's Talk

ANKARA, Turkey, Nov. 2 (AP)—With bitter battles swirling to the north and south of it, neutral Turkey had before it today a sober warning that it stood in danger of being attacked.

President Ismet Inonu uttered the warning yesterday in the annual presidential address at the opening of Parliament's winter session.

No names were mentioned, but the President declared that "Turkey is closer to war today than at any time since the present world conflict started."

The legislators, he said, must give serious consideration to the problems ahead should Turkey be the subject of aggression.

In what was interpreted as apparently a reference to the Axis, President Inonu said:

"With the war spread over every quarter of the globe, one begins to understand that political institutions founded on domination by a single power cannot be maintained."

He said Turkey would remain loyal to its alliances.

Bomber 'Mars' For Cargo Work

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 2 (AP)—The huge Martin bomber, Mars, designed as a mighty battleship of the air, is being converted into a cargo transport for the Navy, Glenn L. Martin announces.

The airship is being stripped of tactical equipment to make room for bulky and heavy freight, and should be ready "in a short time," the airplane manufacturer said.

"The Mars has finished her flight tests and has proved herself a highly efficient airplane. She is being adapted for a most important function and to assure her even greater efficiency we are installing the latest Wright Cyclone engines of the more than 2,000 horsepower type."

Congress Must Decide on 'Teen-Age Training

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Whether 'teen-age soldiers shall be sent into combat without a year of training and whether women enlisted in the Navy and Coast Guard Reserves shall be permitted to serve overseas are among issues facing Congress when it resumes regular business next week.

Both Senate and House have decreed that 18 and 19-year-old youths may be inducted into the armed forces, but have disagreed over the question of giving them a stipulated period of training before putting them under fire.

The House skirted the training issue by not even voting on it directly, only to have the controversial subject tossed right back in its lap by the Senate which, on a close vote, decided no 'teen-age inductee should be assigned to combat duty until he had at least 12 months of training.

Meanwhile, Selective Service officials reported that married men without children are rapidly being reclassified in the light of their civilian occupations and many are expected to be called soon for military service.

With virtually all available single men without dependents already drafted, the continued deferment of other physically-fit men will be based increasingly, as the Army expands toward its 1943 goal of 7,500,000 men, upon their essential usefulness in civil life.

Roane Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, declared his organization was "unalterably opposed' to the pre-combat training proposal.

By setting up outfits made up entirely of young men, Mr. Waring said, the Army would be denied the "beneficial and leavening effect that can be had in having older men of training, experience and stability placed side by side with younger men furnishing the fresher qualities of youth."

"It might have a very disastrous effect," he added, and in battle would probably result in these division suffering far heavier casualties on account of the natural daring of youth."

A Navy Department recommendation that the ban in existing law against use of the Waves (Women's Naval Reserve) on foreign assignments be removed is expected to receive early action by the House Naval Committee. The Waves now are restricted to shore duty in the Continental United States, although their Army counterpart, the Waacs, may serve anywhere and some of them are expected to be on duty in England before Christmas.

Hearings on various manpower control bills probably will continue despite indications that the Administration prefers to handle the problem without legislation for at least a while longer.

A fight appeared to be shaping up in the Senate Banking Committee on a bill which would permit the Government to sell its non-monetary silver for at least 50 cents an ounce to industrial users who, because of a War Production Board order, will be unable to purchase foreign silver after Nov. 15. Senators from New England's jewelry and light manufacturing areas favor the bill. It is opposed by legislators from the Western silver states.

Also on the calendar of legislation that might be considered between now and January are bills to permit the merging of Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies and to allow members of the Women's Reserve of the Naval Reserve to serve abroad.

The telegraph merger bill, passed by the Senate, is still the subject of study by a House Interstate Commerce Subcommittee. Members hope to finish their work in time to have the House dispose of the measure at this session. Months of hearings have been held and the work already done would have to be done again if the bill is sidetracked this session.

Hitler's Jewish Program a 'Case' For Conscience

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie says Palestine will have to be opened to the homeless Jews of Central and Eastern Europe who survive the war and "the extent of that emigration must be measured by the needs of the Jewish people."

In a telegram to a mass meeting observing the 25th anniversary of the Balfour declaration by England, Mr. Willkie said yesterday that the "case" of the Jews for a national home "has always rested upon historic rights and international law."

"Hitler's program of extermination of the Jewish people," the message continued, "has made it a case for the conscience of mankind. . . .

"While one cannot foresee the exact organization which will follow this war, the establishment of a Jewish national home in Palestine in fulfillment of the promise contained in the Balfour declaration must find its rightful place in the new world order of tomorrow."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, addressing the meeting, asked for "the recognition of the fighting Jews of Palestine as our allies" and declared "we seek the establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine as one of our war aims and peace aims."

D. S. Medal Awarded To Admiral McCain

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Rear Admiral John Sidney McCain, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Aeronautics, was awarded a Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptionally meritorious service" in the South Pacific and in the Solomons campaign.

The medal was presented by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox acting on behalf of President Roosevelt. Admiral McCain, whose home is in Carrollton, Miss., recently was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics and was succeeded in the Pacific by Rear Admiral John S. Towers.

The citation accompanying the medal said that "by his courageous initiative and efficient co-ordination" of his forces he was responsible for "development of shore and tender bases, the maintenance of scouting and striking flights, and establishment of co-operation between the United States, Australian and New Zealand Air Forces."

"His tireless energy and extraordinary skill," the citation continued, "contributed greatly to occupation of the Guadalcanal-Tulagi area by our forces and to the destruction and serious damaging of numerous aircraft and vessels of the enemy Japanese navy."

She Helps to Keep 'em Flying

Associated Press from OWI

This Ladybird Knows Her Job

Mary Josephine Farley holds a private pilot's license and has flown many miles and made several cross-country trips, so making repairs to her plane was nothing new to her. It stood her in good stead when she took over in the assembly and repair department at a naval air base and now she is a crew leader.

Growth of Textile Industry In Northwest Aided by Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC NORTHWEST — Back of a current advertisement appearing frequently in newspapers of this region, "Wanted. Women learn to operate power machines," is the story of a wartime industrial development here which has every appearance of having come to stay. It is a textile industry specializing in outdoor garments. Already the region claims to be "the sleeping bag center of the world."

Credit for this development goes primarily to the presence here of a quartermaster depot of the Army Quartermaster Corps with its enormous demand for cold-weather garments, and to the officers in charge who have encourkged a fluttering textile business and helped it expand into a substantial clothing industry.

Both Sides Benefit

When the Quartermaster Corps, less than two years ago, set up the present depot here a market for manufactured garments and outdoor accessories moved right into the territory. It was a challenge, but a local industry making women's wear, sportswear, and working men's clothing was not prepared to handle production on the big wartime contractual basis. Some small plants already had folded up because of wartime restrictions. There was an inclination to let the big garment centers of the East handle the situation.

But it was good business for the Army to buy as much as possible in the immediate local field; it was also good business for local producers to supply the Army with as much as possible. On this point they got together. Through the Seattle Chamber of Commerce and the Portland Chamber, Quartermaster Associations were formed to act as liaison agencies to bring the needs of the procurement activities of the depot to local jobbers, wholesalers, and manufacturers.

Things moved quickly. Capt. M. A. Hammer, Procurement Planning Officer, not only co-operated with local manufacturers but inspired them to bid on Army contracts, showed them what was required, and how to keep costs down successfully.

Plants had to be converted from peace to wartime capacity; textile men had to step up production; to produce according to exact specifications; to finish on schedule, and to think in terms of mass production. One of the important first things small plant operators learned was to pool equipment and help so as to be able to handle contracts which as individuals they could not have done. Chris Gilson, Northwest business radio commentator, sees this as one of the biggest things accomplished here in that it has taught men to work together as an industry.

One of the first things the depot did in both the major cities of the Northwest was to open sample rooms where manufacturers could see and study the hundreds of different items required and decide which they could best fabricate in their respective plants.

Samples of Apparel

These showrooms included samples of sweaters of all types, socks, parkas of different types and materials, kits, mittens of every type, breeches, boots, sleeping bags, snowshoes, mackinaws, flags, belts, coats, canteens, tents, haversacks, skis and ski wax, ski caps, wristlets, and toques.

After studying the items the manufacturer has been free to go directly to Captain Hammer and talk over his problem. Always the thought of the Procurement Department has been to encourage the manufacture of not only what was needed by the Army, but of those items which at the same time fitted into the regional pattern and into postwar continuity of production.

Local industrialists expect the market will not move out immediately after the war is ended. They reason that defense of Alaska and the northwest coast will continue to a large extent with their needs supplied by the depot as at present. But an even wider horizon stretches before them, a new population which, with postwar industrial development, is going to need the sturdy outdoor clothing they have learned to produce in quantity.

Long before the war, the Northwest had won a name for itself in the production of such outdoor garments as lumber jackets, mackinaws, loggers boots, and dungarees and famous rain-resisting garments including "tin pants." They also had perfected a women's wear business.

Not a Railroad Worker Nor Fireman Found Among 11,138,178 Women Toilers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Women hold jobs in every field except that of operating railroads and fighting fires, the Census Bureau disclosed today in a survey of male and female occupations reported in the 1940 census.

Of the 11,138,178 women who were working during the week of March 24, 1940, not one was a railroad conductor, engineer, baggageman, fireman, brakeman or switchman, and not one was a fireman in a fire department.

The 34,027,905 men employed that week were scattered through all of the 451 official occupation classifications. The male lowpoint was among housekeepers in private homes—only 2,889 men or 0.8 per cent of the total held such jobs. There were even fewer male dressmakers and seamstresses outside of factories, but the 2,224 who reported amounted to 1.7 per cent of the total in the classification.

Thirteen women—as against 4,485 men—recorded their occupation as blasters and powdermen, and 3,100 women listed themselves as bartenders.

The bureau said that the breakdown of figures on occupation by sex was especially important now because of the large number of men going into the armed services. They indicate, the bureau said, "the occupations in which sizable numbers of women are ordinarily employed and which thus lend thmselves most readily to the substitution of women for men".

La Guardia Asks Mussolini 10 Questions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 2—Making his regular Sunday short-wave radiocast to the Italian people, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia yesterday challenged Premier Benito Mussolini to answer 10 questions on the state of affairs in Italy.

In his talk over the National Broadcasting Company's Station WRCA, the Mayor told the Italians that thus far their Government had resorted only to personal invective in its replies to his radiocasts, which, he held, proved the truth of what he had said. The Mayor then put these questions;

1. How many Italian soldiers have been killed since the beginning of the war?

2. How many tons of foodstuffs have been taken from the mouths of Italians to be sent to Germany?

3. How much money has Ciano and his "company" sent out of the country for the day when they will feel they should take flight from Italian revolt?

4. Does or does not Hitler's secret plan protect the interests of Italy?

5. Is it true or not that the Germans are in control of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, War, Navy, and Propaganda in Italy?

6. It is true or not that Italian soldiers have been sent to the front lines on the Don River while the Germans wait to advance until their allies have been slaughtered?

7. Is it true or not that Italian soldiers serving alongside Germans on the same fronts in Africa or Russia have less to eat or drink than the German soldiers?

8. Is it true or not that Hitler has promised Laval the same colonies and territories which he promised Mussolini?

9. Is it true or not that when Mussolini was thrown out of Dalmatia by the Greeks, he thought of making a stab at Tunisia, and that also in this attempt he was stopped by Hitler?

10. Is it true or not that the Italian workers sent to Germany live in shanties and are driven by the Germans like slaves?

"The Fascist Government cannot deny that these are the conditions now existing, and cannot deny that the Nazis are the bosses," Mayor La Guardia declared.

Unity in Negro Community Urged by Welfare Secretary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Here in the heart of a major western industrial area with its sizeable Negro district, a charity expert has just completed a survey seeking to improve conditions.

Better housing, less discrimination in employment, and more equality in social and civic activities—perennial demands of social workers tackling the Negro problem—received added emphasis from J. Harvey Kerns, Executive Secretary, Division of Negro Welfare, in the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies of Cincinnati and Hamilton County, Ohio.

Not included in his report, however, was progress in at least one phase of the situation:

Of two United States housing projects, Campbell Village has 87 Negro families, or more than half the occupancy, and has a Negro manager, reports Mrs. Katharine Legge, tenant-selection supervisor for the Oakland Housing Authority; the other, Peralta Villa, has an even higher percentage of Negro occupancy. Scheduled for completion within a few months, Mrs. Legge disclosed, are 1,000 units, available to Negroes as well as others qualifying for the low-rent projects.

While not stressing the need for Negroes to improve their lot as much as they can individually, Mr. Kerns urged more unity in the Negro community itself, in regard to ways in which their lot can be improved.

Mr. Kerns specified the need for better informed religious leaders of their race, and asked for a local radio commentator and newspaper columnist on Negro affairs as sources of better opinion by whites and Negroes on the Negro problem.

Mr. Kerns deplored the low housing standards which have become worse with the influx of workers to this "East Bay" industrial center of the San Francisco Bay area. He found no rush of unions to open their ranks to Negroes and thereby to help Negroes up the economic ladder; he found widespread discrimination in factories.

Slums were blamed for the disproportionate amount of juvenile delinquency among Negroes; Juvenile Court records for 1941 were quoted to show that seven per cent involved Negroes, while the blacks made up but 2.7 per cent of the population.

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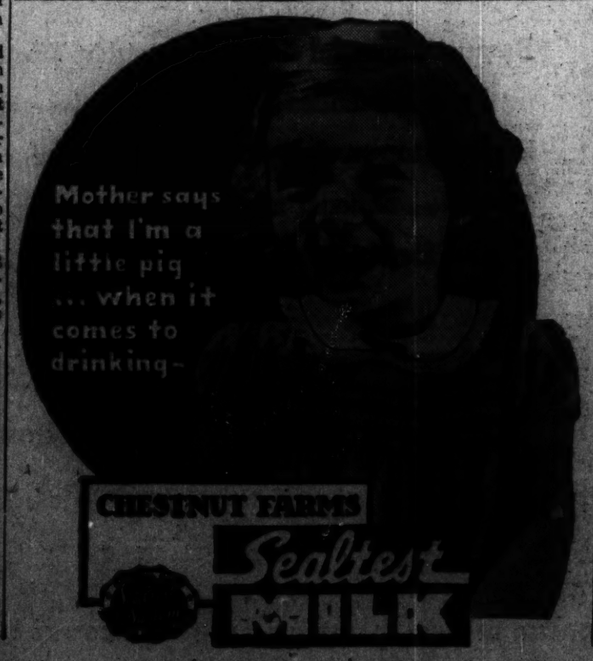

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New York Democrats Try to Fend Defeat

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The Democratic High Command of New York State today had rolled out its biggest guns to pound the Republican flank in an eleventh-hour drive to break down the odds against John J. Bennett, Jr., in the Governorship race, which continued to put Thomas E. Dewey, Republican nominee, in the forefront.

Mr. Dewey, on the basis of present polls and the informed opinion of veteran political experts, will win by so wide a margin that he will carry the entire Republican ticket into office with him. The only thing remaining uncertain this pre-election week end is the size of the vote the American Labor Party will poll. The latter, when it entered this campaign, set the re-election of Charles Poletti, Lieutenant Governor, as one of its goals, but it now looks as though Mr. Poletti, along with the rest of the Democratic ticket, will be lost in the shuffle.

This, of course, does not defeat the Labor Party, which designed its campaign primarily to defeat Mr. Bennett as representative of the conservative wing of the Democratic Party.

Rally in Brooklyn

Heading last night's list of Democratic headliners at a Brooklyn meeting in the best tradition of party rallies were Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Alfred E. Smith, Senator James M. Mead, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Poletti and others on the statewide ticket.

It is Kings County, chief voting unit of New York's five counties, that is the crux of the downstate ballot situation and where the racial and religious question harassing the direction of Democratic affairs centers. The grand total of the Bennett vote in traditionally Democratic New York City will depend largely on the way the vote goes in Kings, and unless the Bennett ticket can pile up a plurality there that will contribute largely toward inundating the big upstate Republican plurality Mr. Dewey seems certain to get, Mr. Bennett's chances of election will be greatly diminished. Queens, another home county, also is a battleground, but when this was written was seen safe for Mr. Bennett, as were Bronx, Manhattan and Richmond Counties.

That the race will be close or an unprecedented Republican victory appears certain today in the eyes of most competent observers in both major parties.

Smith and Lehman Join

Governor Lehman and Mr. Smith joined forces last night in the effort to reverse the tide that appears to be sweeping the Republican ticket to power. The Academy of Music rally at which they appeared followed a parade from Borough Hall and was a massing of 5,000 partisans.

Mr. Smith made the major speech of the evening, charging Mr. Dewey with using religious bigotry in his campaign and warned that a Republican victory would result "in a scramble for patronage and favor that will turn the State Government upside down at a very critical time in our history."

"Nobody has given any intelligent reason why the Democratic Party, after its 20 years of brilliant record, should be pushed aside in order that there may enter upon the scene a new and untried and inexperienced board of governors," he declared.

Governor Lehman asserted to the cheers of his listeners that the single issue was whether the people wanted "a continuation of sound, progressive and humane administration of State government" or to turn the State over "to a group whose record is one of reaction and political expediency."

Bennett Praised

"My confidence in Jack Bennett's integrity is based upon 10 years of close association with him as chief law officer of this State," he continued. "I have found him to be an able, courageous and conscientious public servant. You who are his neighbors admire him also as I do for his modesty and simplicity. He is fair and just, he has a sympathetic understanding of the problems of the working men and women who constitute the great majority of the people of our State.

"I have faith in Jack Bennett. The President of the United States has faith in him and has wholeheartedly indorsed him. I know you will elect him on Nov. 3."

Mr. Dewey, having to all intents and purposes completed his New York City Campaign, took his fight north of the city line last night in Westchester County addresses that had a state-wide radio hook-up. Again he reiterated his charge that the Democrats had disintegrated into complete intellectual decay and moral bankruptcy, basing their batlle on ghosts of the past and fruitless invective as compared to a Republican Party which had developed a definite state program.

Dewey Sums Up

"Tonight we start summing up the campaign . . . ," Mr. Dewey said. "It is on the merits of its contribution to the war effort that your party will sweep to victory next Tuesday.

"Right from the start of this campaign, we of the Republican Party have developed, step by step, a definite program. The Democrats have not met that program on a single point. Nor have they matched it yet with a single idea. Evasion, contradiction, ghosts of the past and fruitless invective have been their substitute for a campaign.

"Critics of our political system have complained that there was no difference between the two major parties. If this campaign has accomplished nothing else, it has shown up the amazing difference between the two parties in this State as presently represented. Nothing has demonstrated better than the speeches of the reactionary element now controlling the Democratic Party in this State their complete intellectual decay and moral bankruptcy."

Mayor Praises Alfange

Chief performer on the Labor Party front as election approached was Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, with the prediction that the Nov. 3 balloting would result in "complete elimination of Mr. James A. Farley." Conceding, in effect, the election of Mr. Dewey, the Mayor, enrolled member of the American Labor Party, told a state-wide radio audience that this third party might "well be proud of the constructive and dignified campaign waged by Dean Alfange, its candidate for Governor."

The three lines on the 1942 State ballot, he declared, were: "A, the Farley ticket; B, the Dewey ticket, and C, last but not least, the American Labor Party candidates.

"I say the Farley ticket," he continued, "because it is the Farley campaign based on personal vengeance and hatred, a combination of the remnants of the America First Committee, soreheads, isolationists, and job-seekers.

"Mr. Dewey has dominated the entire Republican ticket and waged a one-man campaign. Poor Bennett finds himself carrying the ball with Jim Farley, instead of running interference. No candidate in this State is good enough to carry as heavy a load as Jim Farley."

United States Told Great Role It Can Play in Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The United States has a great rôle to play in developing the "basic tendencies" in many Latin-American countries toward democracy and greater political freedom, B. Mirkine-Guetzevitch, professor of political science, declared in an address at the New School for Social Research here today.

"France gave the principles of its great Revolution, but the United States will have to help those peoples during the Twentieth Century to reach the democratic ideal," Dr. Mirkine, one of the founders of the Ecole Libre des Hautes Etudes, said. "Latin America has partially chosen its place in the struggle of democracy against totalitarianism. This evolution is not yet finished and will have to be synchronized with the democratization of the inner public life of those peoples."

The problem of chief interest for all friends of democracy, Dr. Mirkine stressed, should be to combat the attempts of the Axis to use some of the tendencies of the old "caudillism"—a sort of native dictatorship that has marked the history of Latin America—to establish modern dictatorships. The breaking of relations with the Axis—political, cultural, and social—by all Latin-American nations will provide the foundation for "real democratic advances" to the South, he held.

Aleutians Beckon After War

Alaska

Are the Aleutian Islands livable, a new frontier to be made an integral part of America, or are they just another group of islands to use as stepping stones and bases?

One who knows about the islands, Mrs. A. C. Goss, says emphatically that they are habitable. Mrs. Goss, whose husband represented the Northern Commercial Company and who later raised blue foxes, has lived there many years and would "go back tomorrow if war conditions permitted." She quotes modern servicemen stationed there who declare they are going back to the Aleutians to make a home.

A current story is that of a Kansas dust bowl boy stationed there who dug into the good black earth and declared it must be good for agriculture. Grass grows shoulder high and sheep raising is known to be highly profitable.

Any location where flowers grow as abundantly as they do in the Aleutians cannot be too uninhabitable. Mrs. Goss says that they are particularly fragrant there. Violets are larger than cultivated ones, are highly fragrant, with stems a foot long. So are forget-me-nots. She tells of an island so fragrant with these flowers that they can be smelled from passing boats.

Commander A. M. Sobieralski of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey speaks of lupine that grows luxuriously, Queen Ann's lace, hillsides, gold with buttercups, and of the not-so-nice nettle called "pushki."

The islands are a refuge for birds, legally and naturally. There are large eider ducks, many varieties of teal, the comical auklet, and the emperor goose, slate blue with white neck and head sashed with orange. The black brant nests among the Aleutians.

Commander Sobieralski tells of small birds, so many that they darken the sky. He tells of the soot-colored murres that in a storm at sea flock for shelter on any passing ship, so many that they crowd into the staterooms.

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka has made excavations which show that there was a large population there, especially on small Samalga Island.

There were many Aleuts on the islands when the Russians came seeking the beautiful fur of the sea otter. When they were through most of both the Aleuts and the sea otter had been killed. The Aleuts never have come back in numbers and the sea otter is being slowly restored.

Kate Archibald

Tell World Our War Aims, Plea of New Zealand Minister

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The United Nations are leaving unsued one of their most powerful weapons—"a clear, unadulterated statement of what we are fighting for and how we intend to attain those aims," Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States, declared in an address before the Foreign Policy Association here today.

Mr. Nash urged that such statement be formulated and made known to the world in constantly repeated messages, and declared that, in addition, "to show that they mean business," the United Nations should at once set up skeleton machinery for a post-war Reconstruction Council to carry war aims into reality.

Mr. Nash and Andre Philip, Commissioner of Interior and Labor of the French National Committee in London, were chief speakers at the Association's luncheon discussion under the heading "Political Warfare." Maj. Gen. Frank McCoy, U. S. A., retired, presided.

Powerful Weapons

"We are reaching a stage in the war in which the weapons of what is called political warfare—a term I cannot say I like—become more and more powerful and important," Mr. Nash said. "The Germans have not secured this summer the victories they hoped for in Russia. Stalingrad still stands. Hundreds of thousands of more German families have lost sons, brothers, fathers.

Night after night heavier RAF raids are being carried out on Germany. Their minds are reaching a stage of disbelief in Hitlers promises and providing us with an opportunity to lessen the enormous grip of the Nazi propaganda machine over the German people.

"Therefore, we must state clearly and hammer home by every available means the fact that we do not intend to use victory to exploit or dominate any peoples, but that we intend to use it to work together for a new and fuller life for everyone.

Must Begin Action

"We must keep on stating our intentions and we must set up at least a skeleton machinery now to study how they are to be carried into effect. This could be best done by setting up a sort of Reconstruction General Staff, which could be called a World Reconstruction Council at which the United Nations would have representatives and which would study means of rebuilding the world after the war.

Mr. Nash said New Zealand troops had fought with especial determination in all theaters of the present war because the Atlantic Charter already was operating in New Zealand and its soldiers, possessed of good schooling, social security services, and other modern aids, "knew before the war certain things which were worth fighting for and had before them the vision of better things to come."

Nursery School Drive Launched

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—At the annual luncheon of the United Kindergarten Mothers of New York City at the Hotel Pennsylvania, a campaign for the establishment of nursery schools as part of the public school system was formally launched today. The luncheon was a testimonial to Miss Margaret Cook Holmes, recently retired director of kindergartens of the Board of Education.

The nursery school drive aims at releasing women for work on the home front, in defense and in voluntary war work, Mrs. Emanuel N. Baylor, president of the United Kindergarten Mothers of New York, said. "It is essential at this time to insure the proper physical, mental, and emotional development of the pre-school child under war-time conditions."

A feature of the luncheon was a fashion show of clothes suitable for the nursery school child and teacher in wartime. Seventeen children and two teachers of the Hunter College Elementary School, the first school to adopt a free public nursery school, served as models. The clothes were chosen with the help of the Hunter College Elementary School teachers.

As part of its nursery school drive, the United Kindergarten Mothers has announced the establishment of a nursery school bureau to enroll volunteers who wish to serve as nursery school aids.

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Reported in the 1942 "Blue Book" by the Bureau of Advertising—A. N. P. A.

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And, in hundreds of thousands of these homes, Bond Bread is part of that scene and part of that thought. For Bond Bread goes into so many of these dinner pails. And, Bond Bread is "the best"...the very best bread, we truly believe, that hard-earned money can buy!
When we folks in the Bond Bakeries think of all the working people our bread feeds...it's good to know how good that bread is! It's good to know how the milk that goes into it is rich and wholesome...the flour, full-bodied and nourishing...the shortening, pure...the yeast, of highest quality.
Sure! We're proud that our bread graces so many well-laid dinner-tables. But we're prouder still of all those dinner-pails!
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Bond Bread... baked with care and conscience
Sun
LATE NEWS
NAZIS RUSH FRESH TROOPS INTO STALINGRAD BATTLE

Bond Bread put it in The New York Sun

Newell-Emmett Company—the agency for General Baking Company's Bond Bread—used only newspapers for this resultful 7-ad campaign. The Sun was one of the papers depended upon for increased sales in the New York area.

THE RESULT—Sales improved materially over the same period in the previous year and, according to the agency, favorable comment from the dealers and unusually high ratings on consumer readership tests indicate the fact that the campaign accomplished its basic objectives.

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Art Exhibitions in Boston—Screen News—Mischa Elman Recital

Museum of Fine Arts Shows Work of Boston Guild Artists

By Dorothy Adlow

A comprehensive exhibition of paintings, pastels, drawings, water colors, prints, miniatures, and sculptures by members of the Guild of Boston Artists will be at the Museum of Fine Arts through Nov. 29. It is a retrospective display that encompasses the achievement of this society since its organization in 1914.

The Guild, which has its own gallery at 162 Newbury Street, has provided members with ample opportunities for display over the years. What we see at the Museum is material that has been oft shown and oft publicized. Boston would indeed be an ideal city for artists if all non-Guild members could hope for similar opportunities for display and publicity. Perhaps our Museum will extend the same hospitality some day to the less heralded segment of artists.

The oil paintings are shown in the large galleries upstairs where they may be seen in daylight and viewed at ample distance. The first sweeping glance reveals the prevalence of personal portraiture. Guild painters have carried on a tradition of objective portrayal which reaches back to the Colonial limners. In personal portrayal they have aimed for verisimilitude. At their best, they have worked with logic and poise, with accuracy and honesty. They have sometimes been moved to an elevated and inspired grasp of character. Such may be said of the splendid portrait of LeBaron Russell Briggs painted by Edmund C. Tarbell.

* * *

The portraits by Richard Andrew, Joseph DeCamp, Marie Danforth Page and Leslie P. Thompson, show a departure from the command of fact; intentional commissions and stresses confirm character and underscore salient traits. While many of our Bostonians may have looked for inspiration to Munich, Düsseldorf, and the Dutch genre painters, some were stirred by the innovations inaugurated in Paris by Courbet and Manet, and the Impressionists. On the other hand, many are perfectionists in execuition, and their enamel-like surfaces show striking characteristics of the luxury style. The satins gleam, the velvets are plushy; there is apparent the delight in transliterating sumptuous textiles, Oriental porcelains, nicely turned woodwork. If westward expansion, the growth of cities and industrialization imbued American artists elsewhere with the desire to be realistic and to portray the matter-of-fact world, some of the Bostonian group have clung to the genteel tradition, to pageantry and costume, and to the drawing room.

The Guild show tells a great deal about American life, American people, and their adjustments to the changes of history. Only a few canvases refer to plain fact, ruggedness, and revolutionary changes. They slip unobtrusively into the minor key. They are inspired by Millet, perhaps, and by Winslow Homer, an honored artistic progenitor. For these tendencies it is worth comparing the portraiture of Frederick A. Bosley, William Churchill, R. H. Ives Gammell, Elmer W. Greene, Bernard Keyes, Ernest Major, William M. Paxton, Marguerite S. Pearson, Howard E. Smith, Harry Sutton, Jr., Margaret Fuller Tyng, Frederick E. Wallace.

* * *

Landscape painters convey their delight in the picturesque New England countryside. They interpret the seasons and express the freshness of springtime, the gray chill of our winter and the resplendent autumnal scenery. The brushwork is broader, freer, and more spontaneous, a contrast with the still-lifes which generally run to polish and precision. Characteristic vistas are exhibited by Aldro Hibbard, William Kaula, Marian Sloane. Seascapes representing the surf of the New England coast disclose the gifts of Capt. Stanley Woodward, Charles H. Woodbury, and Alphonse Shelton. The landscapes by Theodore Wendel come closest to the Impressionists of Paris in catching the fugitive qualities of light in sensitively selected colors.

The water color displays show more latitude, for in that medium Bostonians have emerged, keeping somewhat apace of prevailing fashions. We may well boast of being the pioneer aquarellists of this land, and we incline to a spontaneous and personal handling of the medium. There are landscapes and still-lifes by several capable painters, including Sears Gallagher, Ralph Gray, William Jewell, Glenn McNutt, Nellie Littlehale Murphy, A. Lassell Ripley, Charles H. Woodbury.

* * *

The drawings reveal further talents that are not so well known because of the modesty of this medium. The Joseph DeCamp drawings are beautiful indeed, and those by Frederick E. Wallace, Frank Benson, and William Paxton show first-rate craftsmanship. Among the pastels are studies of flowers drawn lovingly by Laura Coombs Hills.

The Guild membership includes several etchers of notable skill. Frederick G. Hall's portrayals of architectural landmarks of France belong in the tradition of Méryon. The etchings by Frank Benson have captured the imagination of many Americans whose interest is in subject prints. The prints of Charles Woodbury were imbued with a romanticism and restlessness that distinguished him among his composed artistic brethren.

The sculpture displays do not suffice for an exhibition of this size. Pieces from the hands of Mary Bowditch, Cyrus Dallin, Katherine Lane, Amelia Peabody, Bela Pratt, Richard Recchia, Bashka Paeff, Esther Jackson, and Philip Sears show the latitude of subjects: animals, birds, people, characterized through realistic modeling or compact stylization.

The miniature group is further testimonial of the abundant patience, keen observation, and manual skill of Bostonians.

'Harbor Mariehamn'

Painting by Ture Bengtz in the Guild of Boston Artists show at the Boston Art Museum.

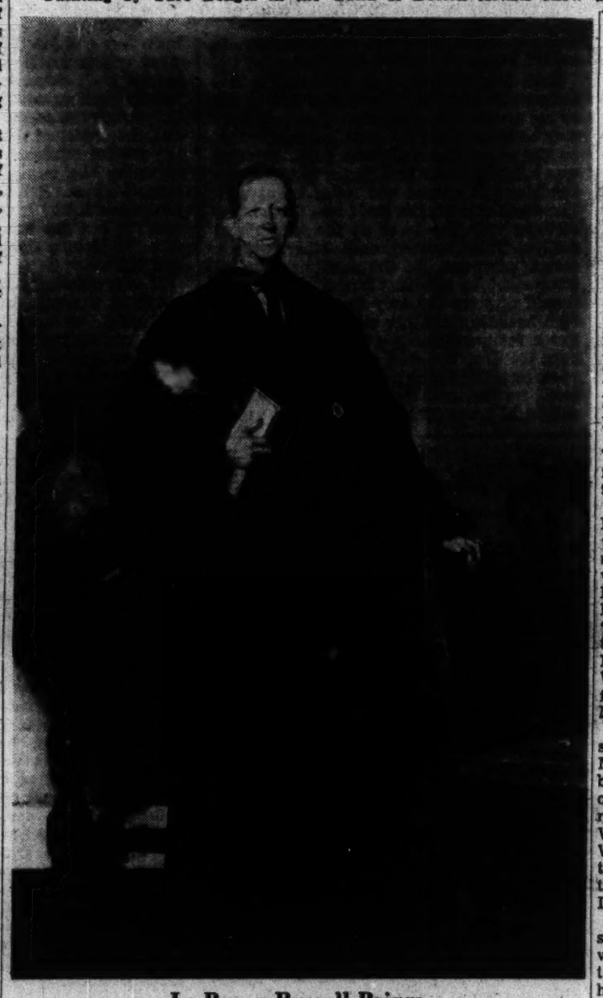
'Between Us Girls'

Unreserved enjoyment of "Between Us Girls" probably depends to a fair extent upon susceptibility to the ridiculous. The susceptible are going to find it hilarious, thanks to Henry Koster and Diana Barrymore. Mr. Koster, who made "Three Smart Girls," etc., needs no introduction. Miss Barrymore is almost a newcomer to the films. This is her second picture and it establishes her as a comédienne with a capacity for singular impishness.

In her first picture, "Eagle Squadron," Miss Barrymore acted a serious-minded young British female doing her bit to help win the war. Now, she turns thoroughly escapist. The amiable Koster cut-up, which opened at the Keith Boston Friday, is a flighty and light-headed business about Carrie Bishop, a striving actress, who arrives home to find her young-ish mother (Kay Francis) being courted by the rich and slightly stuffy Steve (John Boles). Fearful that a discovery that Mrs. Bishop has a grown-up daughter will put him off, Julie masquerades as 12. Not only Steve, but his young friend, Jimmy Blake (Robert Cummings), is deceived.

Mr. Koster shows wisdom in not overworking the little girl stuff. He has tossed in several independently comic sequences, such as a court-room scene and a wild automobile ride.

He has also given the film the direction of a practiced farceur. This means that he has secured a first-rate performance from Mr. Cummings as the bemused hero, and equally reliable assistance from Miss Francis, Andy Devine, Mr. Boles, Guinn Williams, and Ethel Griffes. Miss Griffes' playing of a grim and honest Irish retainer is a small classic.



Le Baron Russell Briggs

Portrait by Edmund C. Tarbell in the Guild exhibition at the Boston Museum.

Picture Prospects

Columbia Pictures announces the production of "Malta," a story dealing with the heroic residents of the British Mediterranean island which has undergone more than 3,100 bombings since the beginning of the War. Heinz Herald, who won an Academy award for his collaboration on the screenplay of "The Life of Emile Zola," will write the screen play from his own story.

* * *

Samuel Goldwyn, producer of "They Got Me Covered," the Bob Hope-Dorothy Lamour vehicle to be released by RKO-Radio, has arrived in New York to confer with Lillian Hellman on her story of the Russian invasion, which Mr. Goldwyn will produce in March, with Teresa Wright in the leading feminine role.

Distinguished Violinist In Symphony Hall Program

If Mischa Elman, the violinist, who appeared in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon with Leopold Mittman as his accompanist, was ever a Russian musician, he must be so today; for without much likelihood of denial, he handles the Mendelssohn Concerto in E minor the same as he handled it when he began playing in America as a youth. In general, he continues the style of execution and carries along the interpretative ideas that he brought with him to the United States as a pupil of Leopold Auer.

But Auer himself was no Russian, being only a master of the violin who devoted his talents as performer largely to Russia and who expended his powers as teacher primarily there. Perhaps he should be accounted, in historic view, an international musician; and possibly Mr. Elman, in actual present view, should be regarded likewise.

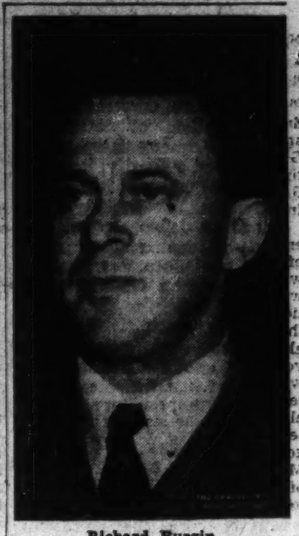
Yet, after all concessions are made, Russia is the land that backed up Auer, the pedagogue, and Russia is the land whence Messrs. Elman, Zimbalist, Heifetz and the rest of them got their send-off as artists. Then, notwithstanding any influence other countries have had on these men, they retain the knack for approach to an audience and the ability to hold the attention of hearers that they started out with, and their means, moreover, of accomplishing their purposes remain as at the beginning.

In the case of Mr. Elman, this became strikingly evident in his treatment, to repeat, of the Mendelssohn work at his Sunday recital. To listen was not so much to get what the composer has to say as what the player wants him to say.

A Russian speaking; and the message conveyed itself with especial force in the slow movement of the concerto, the song-like Andante, which serves as perfect vehicle for Slavic sentiment, leaving out of reckoning all racial associations of the word and considering only the social ones. The same thing must have been felt in the piano playing of Rubinstein. It is perhaps to be experienced at moments in the conducting of Dr. Koussevitzky.

To contemplate externals, Mr. Elman distinguished himself in the quaint music of the Tartini Sonata in G minor, and both he and his pianist ran a brilliant course in the long and constantly pleasing Sonata No. 1 in F major of Grieg. Mr. Elman without the piano did off the notes of Bach's Chaconne with the exactitude of Auer studio standards and topped off the occasion with some reasonably showy and plentifully romantic short pieces, the brilliant Polonaise de Concert in D major of Wieniawski closing all.

W. P. T.



Richard Burgin

To conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra Friday afternoon and Saturday evening.

The Daily Dialer

Richard Crooks is to sing "Rimsky-Korsakoff's aria, "May Night"; Grieg's "I Love Thee"; Schubert's "Ave Maria", and Fox's "Hills of Home"; Alfred Wallenstein's orchestra will play H. Walford Davies' "RAF March"; Thomas' Entre-Acte-to-"Mignon"; Lecuona's "Malaguena", NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Marion Anderson, guest soloist on the Great Artists' Series, will sing Bizet's "Agnus Dei"; "Adieu Foret", from Tchaikovsky's "Joan of Arc", and two Negro spirituals, "Deep River" and "Honor, Honor!" Donald Voorhess' orchestra will play the Sailor's Dance from Glière's "Red Poppy"; Geiger's "Just for Tonight", and "Coppelia" from Delibes "Czardas", NBC-WBZ 9 p. m.

Josephine Antoine, soprano, and Reinhold Schmidt, bass, will sing the Barcarolle from "Tales of Hoffman". Miss Antoine's solo is Nowell Coward's "Zigeuner", from Nowell Coward's "Bitter Sweet"; Mr. Schmidt's solo is Stothart's "Ride, Cossack, Ride". The orchestra under the direction of Percy Faith will play Kern's "The Night Was Made for Love" and Don Alfonso's "Ba-Tu-Ca-Da", a samba, NBC-WBZ, 10 p. m.

"Today at the Duncan's," a new suburban comedy series, about Mary Duncan, her newspaper husband, and a mischievous ten-years-old son, will make its debut tonight and will be heard Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, CBS-WEEI, 6:15 p. m. Fred Runyan is the author; Mary Lansing, the mother; Frank Nelson, the father; and Dix Davis plays young Dinky.

Calvacade of America will present Madeleine Carroll in "Toward a Farther Star", a dramatization of the career of Amelia Earhart, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Conrad Veidt, will co-star with Ida Lupino and Brian Aherne in "A Woman's Face", playing his film role of Torsten Barring, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Screen Guild Players will present Barbara Stanwyck, Robert Taylor, and Franklin Pangborn in "My Favorite Wife", CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Paul Schubert, an authority on naval strategy, will analyze the war news five nights a week, WNAC, 10:30 p. m., beginning tonight.

Election eve speeches by candidates will cause the cancellation or re-arrangement of many programs. Listeners are urged to note this and make allowances for missing programs.

Tuesday

Songs associated with Election Day will be performed on "Music on Holiday—Music for Victory". The program will include Gershwin's "Wintergreen for President"; "Sidewalks of New York", and "There'll Be A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight", CBS-WEEI, 9:15 p. m.

Robert Turner, pianist, is soloist of Keyboard Concerts, playing Mozart's A-Minor Sonata (K. 310), "Pages from a Diary, No. 1" by Roger Sessions, and two Debussy compositions, "Evening in Grenada" and "The Joyous Island", CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

To Give Comedy at Tufts

The Tufts College Theater will present as its opening production of the season, "Heaven Can Wait," a stage adaptation of the film success, "Here Comes Mr. Jordan." Four performances will be given at the Jackson Gymnasium, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evenings at 8:30. The final performance will be a special event of Homecoming Day, Nov. 7, when annual alumni night will be observed.

Charles Weidman, U. S. A.

The great American dancer, Charles Weidman, co-pioneer with Doris Humphrey in the discoveries of movement which have contributed to the American modern dance, inventor of kinetic pantomime—a source of humorous expression—choregrapher of unfailing originality and wide renown, is to be inducted into the United States Army very soon.

The three concerts which, with members of the Humphrey-Weidman Company, he will give in the Studio Theater on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings this week will be in the nature of a farewell appearance for the time being. The program consists of three Weidman pieces—"Cotillion," "On My Mother's Side," and "Flickers"—with Miss Humphrey's "The Shakers."

Miss Humphrey, whose husband is an officer in the American merchant marine, will carry on the studio alone.

Robert Preston, who starred in military roles in his two most recent pictures, "Wake Island" and "Night Plane from Chungking," has gone into the Army as a buck private.

Ballet Theater

Adolph Bolm, famed dancer of the Diaghileff Ballet, resident in the United States for many years and confining his activities chiefly to Chicago and the West Coast, has joined Ballet Theater as regisseur general. Mr. Bolm restaged his "Mechanical Ballet" and danced his old role of Pierrot in the revival of Fokine's "Carnaval" for Ballet Theater's first season in New York in January, 1940.

André Eglevsky, noted classical dancer of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, has left that company for Ballet Theater; is said to be appearing with them for the remainder of the New York season and on tour.

The premiere of Fokine's "Helen of Troy" is delayed, as David Lichine, the appointed renovator of that according to all accounts, stillborn ballet, is said to require more time to finish his work of revising the choregraphy. New settings are also entailed in a revision which is reported to be tantamount to a completely new production. The premiere is now scheduled for Nov. 29 in Detroit.

The company is booked for a tour covering 36 cities, if transportation is available, and if war does not make too many inroads on the personnel. As it is, several of the men are subject to call for military service either here or in England at any time.

Quite possibly a merger of the two companies—Ballet Theater and the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo—will be brought about eventually by wholly exterior circumstances. But this is neither an official statement no ra prophecy. It is merely a conjecture based on the uncertainties and exigencies of war.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"The Pirate," by S. N. Behrman. Presented by the Playwright's Company and the Theater Guild. Starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Roman, Robert Allen, Katherine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Kid Glove Killer," Van Heflin, Marsha Hunt. 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:30. "Playmates," Kay Kyser, John Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

Exeter—"Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2:15, 5:10, 8:10. "Holliday Inn," Fred Astaire, Bing Crosby. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20. "The Loves of Edgar Allen Poe," Linda Darrell, John Sheppard, Virginia Gilmore, Jane Darwell. 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

Fine Arts—"Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo." 2:15, 6:15, 8:15, 6:15, 10:15. "Album of the Dance." 1, 5, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Meet the Stewarts," William Holden, Frances Dee. 9:30 a. m., 12:51, 3:45, 6:39, 9:33. "Bambi," in Technicolor. 11:12 a. m., 2:06, 5, 7:54, 10:48.

Kenmore—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. First suburban showing. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Metropolitan—"Iceland," Sonje Henie, John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:56, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:30, 9:45. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 1:05, 5:05 p. m., 1:15, 4:40, 8:10.

Normandie—"Tomorrow We Live," Joan Parker, Ricardo Cortez. 10:35 a. m., 1:15, 3:55, 6:35, 9:15. "Invisible Menace." 9:36 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5, 7:40, 10:20.

Old South Newsreel — "Inside Fighting China." "Man Power." "Kaltenborn, Tex McCrary." Cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum — "The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 9:16 a. m., 12:30, 3:48, 6:58, 10:10. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:26, 8:46.

Paramount — "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Loves of Edgar Allan Poe," Linda Darrell, John Sheppard, Virginia Gilmore, Jane Darwell. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:00.

RKO-Boston—"Between Us Girls," Diana Barrymore. 10:48 a. m., 1:06, 4:06, 7:05, 10:30. Stage show: 11:30, 3:15, 8:10, 9:15.

Scollay—"Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart. 11:40 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "The Glass Key," Brian Donlevy, Veronica Lake. 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"Football Thrills," "Motion Picture Studios," United States Student Fliers," Harry James Musical," cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. 11:30 a. m., 3:04, 6:38, 10:12. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:15, 4:48, 8:23.

Strand, Huntington Avenue — "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 1, 3:45, 6:20, 9:15. "A Yank on the Burma Road," Laraine Day. 2:40, 5:15, 8:15.

Telepix — "World at War," Pete Smith Football Thriller," "Travelogue," cartoons and 30 minutes of news including Guadalcanal, Willkie Speech, and Harvard-Army game. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Night Monster," Bela Lugosi. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:10. "Mummy's Tomb," Lon Chaney, Jr., 10:40 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.

Tremont—"Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotten, Dolores Costello. 9:10 a. m., 12:55, 4:40, 8:30. "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6, 10:45.

Uptown—"Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. 1:35, 4:50, 8:15. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 2:35, 6, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia — "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery, Marorie Main. 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 8:04 a. m., 12, 3:45, 6:35, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Mokey," Don Daily, Donna Reed. 1:45, 5.

Allston: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "Ill Neighbor!" 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:45, 5.

Regent: "They All Kissed the Bride," Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas. "Let's Get Tough," East Side Kids, 2. Continuous from 8:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "This Gun for Hire," Veronica Lake. "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. 1:46. Continuous from 8:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 1:30, 6:45, 9:10. "Priorities on Parade," 3:35, 8:05, 9:10.

Coolidge Corner: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 1:30, 6:10, 9:30. "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, Virginia Field. 3:40, 4:35, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Priorities on Parade." 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:30, 5.

University: "The Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 3:25, 6:45, 10:10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "The Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 2, 7.

Strand: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 3:11, 9:11. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 1:45, 7:47.

Uphams Corner: "Close Call for Ellery Queen," Bill Gargan. 12, 2:45, 5:30, 8:20. "The Spoilers," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. 1:10, 4, 6:40, 9:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland, Betty Field. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Crossroads," William Powell. 3:31, 9:45. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 2:08, 6:32.

Park: "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Parachute Nurse," Battle of Midway," 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 3:26, 9:30. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," Dennis O'Keefe. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, Joan Leslie. 3, 8:45. "Cavalcade of Aviation." 3:30, 8:15.

MALDEN — Granada: "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal. 1:30, 4:30, 8:04. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 2:40, 5:37, 8:14.

Mystic: "Hello, Annapolis," Tom Brown, Jean Parker. 2:15, 8:32. "Isle of Missing Men," John Howard, Helen Gilbert. 3:36, 7, 9:50.

Maplewood: "This Above All," Tyrone Power, Joan Fontaine. "One Born Every Minute," Hugh Herbert. 1:45, 7:30.

Perkins: "Call a Messenger," Gene Autry, Smiley Burnett. 3:30, 8:15. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart, Irene Manning. 2:16, 9:30.

Strand: "The Maid by Night," Lois Collier, Jean Parker. 1:30, 5:30, 9:30. "Thru Different Eyes," 3:35, 7:45.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "The Human Didn't Bring It," Travis Brooks, Joyce Bennett. Circle: Stella Bruckton. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. 1:30, 6:10, 9:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Tombstone," Richard Dix, Frances Gifford. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 3, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," J. Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 8.

Strand: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Powder Town," Victor McLaglen, Edmund Lowe. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," J. Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Sweetheart of the Fleet," J. Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," George Montgomery Maureen O'Hara. "Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, J. Allen. 1, 5, 9.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Priorities on Parade," Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna. "Tombstone," 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Broadway: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Affairs of Jimmy Valentine," 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camego: "Flight Lieutenant," Pat O'Brien, Glenn Ford. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 1:45. Continuous from 8:45.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Take a Letter, Darling," Rosalind Russell. "A Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis, Cesar Romero. 1:46, 7:43.

Coolidge: "My Favorite Spy," Kay Kyser, Ellen Drew. "Through Different Eyes," Frank Craven.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:15, 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. 1:30, 6:30, 9:30. "March of Time," 3:55, 8:41.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

PROVEN PICTURES

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Nov. 11-14—Song of Paris, Nelson Eddy
Nov. 16-17—Flight Lieutenant, Pat O'Brien
Nov. 18-21—The Invaders, Leslie Howard
Nov. 23-24—Seattle Serenade, Betty Grable
Nov. 25-28—Holiday Inn, Bing Crosby

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AFTER THE SHOW

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The Home Forum

Service to Country Under Arms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SERVICE TO COUNTRY is the result, or manifestation, of certain qualities of thought. Among these are: respect for constituted authority; loyalty to the common ideal which one's own thinking as a citizen has, or should have, inevitably helped to define; responsiveness to the need for identifying oneself in terms of unshirking usefulness; fidelity to the allegiances which consciously and unconsciously make for the security of one's life; love which gives all to express its affection.

Such qualities plainly partake of the nature of that which expresses divine or eternal Mind, for the real man, according to Christian Science, is obedient to his perfect Principle, or God. He is loyal to the right idea of reality as perfect, spiritual, and undying, the idea of which all the sons and daughters of God are eternally conscious; he is unfailingly useful, for he is the expression of God and without him God could not be expressed; he gives allegiance solely to his Maker, and he loves at the point of bearing witness fully, completely, and exclusively to his divine source, infinite Love.

* * *

No more pointed statement touching the rightness of service to country under arms and hinting the rewards therefor could be made to or by anyone than that made to her followers by the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in the closing paragraphs of her Message to The Mother Church entitled "Christian Science versus Pantheism," under the heading "Prayer for Country and Church." There, Mrs. Eddy says, to quote just two sentences of her inspired statement (p. 14): **"In your peaceful homes remember our brave soldiers, whether in camp or in battle. Oh, may their love of country, and their faithful service thereof, be unto them life-preservers."**

The reference was, as will be readily recalled, specifically to soldiers serving the United States of America in the Spanish-American War. But the spiritual import of the words is as valuable to those participating in the conflicts of today as it was to the warriors in whose behalf the words were written.

* * *

It is to be observed that the Founder of the Christian Science movement, in the passage just quoted, saw the "love of country, and their [the soldiers'] faithful service thereof" as an activity capable of preserving life rather than of destroying it, even when such service led to the battlefield.

Insight of such a nature is both highly metaphysical and highly enlightening. It is obviously not in accord with the so-called thinking of the human mind. But it is none the less practical and demonstrable, for it is an emanation from divine Mind, which Christian Science reveals as the only Mind having actual presence or power. Indeed, it is thoroughly Christian, for the substance, or meaning, of it is identical with the pronouncement of Christ Jesus (Matthew 10:39), **"He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it."**

Since service to country is, in human experience, the manifestation of qualities that partake of the divine nature, the progressive practice of these qualities will reveal them increasingly as partaking of that nature until, purified through utilization, they stand forth in the glory of their eternal indestructibility. Their indestructibility is man's indestructibility. The real qualities of Mind, or God, are as deathless as the Mind, or God, they express; and the true man is the embodiment of these qualities. Hence the meaning of the prayer Mrs. Eddy recommended to her followers in behalf of the brave soldiers is clear. It is the prayer of absolute understanding that the true qualities made manifest in experience as love of country and the faithful service thereof are in spiritual truth life preservers to the soldiers. For, when practiced, these qualities identify man with that which is eternal.

* * *

So far, then, from being dangerous or leading to danger, the service of country based on spiritual understanding is a form of approach to safety and security. The only way to progress toward our true status of eternal manhood is to practice the qualities of God at the point of our present demonstration. Mrs. Eddy puts it this way in the Christian Science textbook: **"In order to apprehend more, we must put into practice what we already know"** (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 323). One way of putting "into practice what we already know" is to serve our country on the basis of expressing, as best we can, the real qualities that make up man.

On this basis we are equipped to be as indifferent to so-called human life as Christ Jesus, our great Exemplar, was on the cross. We can be so conscious of our embodiment of the qualitjes of divine Life, and our consequent eternal expression of this one and only Life, that all sense of finite life disappears, swallowed up in the reality of perfect being. On this basis also we are equipped, as was Christ Jesus, to rise above any sense of reality in the threat of death and to remain consciously alive, despite the ferocity of any mortal attack. On this basis the demonstration will be made which prolongs even the sense of human life and increases the immediate agility, alertness, and efficiency of our service.

* * *

Let no one assume, therefore, that Christian Science supplies any justification for sidestepping service to country, for escaping the responsibilities of citizenship, even when these responsibilities appear irksome and dangerous. Rather does it supply the only true method of discharging responsibility, by facing it squarely and proving dominion over every threat of injury or destruction.

War indeed will, must, cease, but not until the human consciousness is displaced and replaced by the divine through precisely this method of practicing progressively the qualities of God. War on the battlefield is war in its most odious form, but we must not be overwhelmed by the odiousness of war while carrying on the work of destroying war in all its forms—war which is the normal state of the so-called human mind, and which will be eliminated only as the human mind is shown to be an illusion and the divine Mind proved to be real.

As for patriotism, Mrs. Eddy indicated her deep feeling on the subject (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 251), when she referred proudly to the city of Concord and her native state of New Hampshire as "loyal to the heart's core to religion, home, friends, and country."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Portrait

You were the wind that loves the plain and mountain
With equal tenderness.
All things knew your caress, but none could touch you.
Trees loved you, but you shook their leaves from your hair
And would not stay.
And you were one with the wide, wide sea

From all your oceans
I have taken home a little shell
To sing with the voice of all your winds
To me.

MAVIS GAREY MOORE

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by

Mary Baker Eddy

Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel

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To the Crow

Companion of my walks through the cold wood,
Black scavenger with the slow flight and unlovely cry,
Hungry for knowledge I have watched your shadow drift
On the sun's flood,
Hungry for beauty, I have seen against the sky
Your jagged, open wings
Stark in the blue of air;
And in your desolate flying
Have known that mercy sings
In even the commonest and crudest crying;
That hopefulness can rise to human lips
From darkest gracefulness and all that goes,
Fugitive or blessed, where the wind blows.

GEORGE ABBE

By Courtesy of the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, Kansas City, Missouri, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"PALACE LADIES PLAYING THE CH'IN": *Attributed to Chou Fang, of the T'ang Dynasty in China*

IN CHINA'S LONG HISTORY, the T'ang dynasty, from the seventh to the tenth century, was a golden age of art and poetry. Few paintings on silk have survived the intervening thousand years. The "Palace Ladies Playing the Ch'in," in the William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art, is one that may be attributed to the T'ang dynasty artist, Chou Fang. The original is probably lost but several versions are known. This one is believed to have been made during the Sung dynasty in the twelfth century and is probably the earliest. It preserves one incomparable design of that lost art and in itself is one of the finest Chinese paintings in America.

The scene has a memorable and exquisite beauty all its own. A gentle, lyrical mood pervades the picture, as the pensive listeners, seated in a garden, hear the music plucked from the stringed instrument. The flowing elegance of the colorful, contrasting gowns and the patterned trees contribute to its refined and sophisticated charm.

Each lady and maid is in herself a detached picture of loveliness. The figures are so set apart that when seen alone, as they may be in unrolling the scroll, none obtrudes on the other. For a Chinese scroll painting was intended to be held in the hands of the beholder and opened and rolled up at will. The scene also divides itself into three other pictures with the trees as the transitional motive. They succeed each other with a certain suspense. As the scroll is unrolled from right to left, in Chinese fashion, we should first see the lady in white with the high headdress and her attending maid. She has a mature dignity—and may well have been the Empress—and she is quietly intent upon something which leads us to open the scroll further. And then appears the second, delightful figure of tantalizing beauty, seated upon her cushioned stool and leaning forward within the frame of the two trees. It is with great cleverness that the painter has left us to imagine the beauty of her face. Only when the scene is fully unrolled do we find the object of their rapt attention to be the wistful musician seated upon the rock, sweeping the strings of the ch'in with a languid grace. Behind her stands another young maid. The eye is caught by her gaze and the box she carries and brought again into the picture along the lines of the rock and ch'in.

It is a painting composed like a piece of music in a minor key. Opening softly with the quiet, waiting figure standing at the right, modulating from one lovely melody to another, it turns back and merges into the full harmony of a polyphonic composition in which each grave melody is interwoven.

ARDELIA RIPLEY HALL

The Writer's Dilemma

THE GREAT ADVANTAGE in doing anything is the solid basis given for consideration afterward. And when the thing done is an attendance at an authors' speech-making in Boston, starting from Concord, Massachusetts, there is also time for this consideration. The crow-flight distance between Concord and the Boston Public Library is negligible. The fortunate crow does not require eight separate vehicles—two buses, two trolleys, and four subway cars—to get him there and back. Like my neighbor, Henry David Thoreau, I have moments of envy of the crow. Yet it is sometimes useful to have time thrust upon one, and no crow that I have ever heard of has sat and pondered the writer's dilemma by the hour as I did during pauses between conveyances, thus sweetening the uses of adversity.

* * *

The writer's dilemma, to be stark about it, seems to be this: should a writer take to talking?

About midnight, when I was halfway home, I decided in the negative. History, to say nothing of my own spasmodic observation, appears to record the fact that art is long. That, after a preliminary survey, a man should discover which field he should plow the deepest. That he should cultivate that field to the utmost of his capacity. That all his strength, joy, and sorrow should be plowed back into that field, so that his unique harvest might be as rich as possible. That, no matter with what longings he looks over his fences into the greenery of other men's fields, he should continue to till his own. Let your eye be single.

* * *

John Bunyan (it occurred to me on one street-corner as I waited) very likely did not drop his work to speak at a chain of book fairs. The merciful jail restrained him, anyway. William Shakespeare did his talking at the Mermaid to a few choice cronies. Huckleberry Finn was born of a rich and concentrated privacy before, not after, Samuel Clemens resorted to public lecturing. Where is the American genius of letters today? He is in a dinner-jacket, on a platform, talking about what he has written or is about to write should he ever again have the opportunity.

My first poem, written at the age of 8, had some truth in it.

The Muses
Have no newses.

What is it to be a writer? It is to see and feel and think, and then make clear to others, the structure and beauty of life and the glory of living. It is to unearth ugliness and shatter its causes. To sympathize with misery and reveal escape. To love so wisely and deeply that man is known for what he is. To listen continuously to the voice of God. A large order. A very large order, and one not helped out much by standing around in the sackcloth and ashes of a dress suit. The Muses have no newses because they are otherwise occupied.

* * *

A writer (I said to myself as the final bus hove in sight) should be like a child. That had been often said, but I meant it. He should go the child one better, being not seen and not heard, only read. There are practical reasons for this, in addition to the primary fact that a writer cannot be half slave and half free and do his best work. Writers are better unseen, because there isn't a writer living who is as beautiful as a pugilist or halfback or farm boy or their sisters. One glance and the glamor the writers have spent decades in building up is gone. They are for the spiritual eye alone. And writers are better unheard, because they either lisp in numbers or gurgle or swallow half their syllables in a kind of shame. Of course, the circuit writers acquire the art of eloquence and become actors, baring their bosoms to the lunacy of public adulation. It is strong drink; their fames were made on cool clear water.

* * *

A writer belongs on the shelf. It is the price he pays. He is stronger for every pressure to speak which he resists. A good shoemaker sticks to his last and becomes a better one. If a curve of the contemporary American writer's success—his true success—could be plotted, it would be seen to rise in silence and start to falter the first time he was hired by the radio. The writer has an inner graph of that altitude to which he aspires, at which he desires to live, and on his mental study's wall he might repayingly transcribe Emerson's saying: *Men descend to meet.* His real dilemma is far more difficult than the choice between study and stage. It lies in the proper resolution of the conflict between having the solitude needed for his work and the social experience that gives him his material and the salutary check on flights to fantasy.

At this point, the bus left me. Once in bed, the other side of the debate raised its voice. What of your Emerson? it asked. Did he not talk in public all his life? Did his work suffer from platform appearance? Or Dickens'?

Well, there was one answer to that. I turned over and went gently to sleep.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH

СЛУЖБА ОТЕЧЕСТВУ ВО ВРЕМЯ ВОЙНЫ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Служба отечеству является результатом или проявлением известных свойств мышления. Среди них находятся: уважение к установленной власти; верность общим идеалам, в определении коих мышление каждого из нас, как гражданина, неизбежно участвовало или должно бы было участвовать; отзывчивость на необходимость установления своей личности в смысле неуклоняющейся полезности; верность тем принципам, которые сознательно или подсознательно вносят в жизнь чувство надежности; любовь, которая все отдает, чтобы выразить свое чувство.

Подобные свойства носят характер того, что выражает божественный или вечный Разум, ибо, согласно Христианской Науке, действительный человек повинуется своему совершенному Принципу или Богу. Он верен правильному пониманию действительности как совершенной, духовной и неумирающей, пониманию, которое вечно пребывает в сознании всех сынов и дочерей Бога; он неизменно полезен, ибо он является выражением Бога и без него Бог не мог бы быть выражен; его верноподданические чувства принадлежат исключительно его Творцу, и его любовь готова свидетельствовать полно, совершенно и исключительно о его божественном начале, бесконечной Любви.

Нельзя себе представить лучшего изложения справедливости службы отечеству во время войны и награды за таковую нежели то, что дается ее последователям Открывательницей и Основательницей Христианской Науки, Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в заключительной части ее Послания к Матери Церкви, "Christian Science *versus* Pantheism," под заголовком "Молитва за Отечество и Церковь". Здесь, чтобы привести только две фразы ее вдохновенного изложения, Mrs. Эдди говорит (стр. 14): "В ваших мирных жилищах вспомните наших храбрых солдат, будь они в лагере или в сражении. Их любовь к отчизне и их верная служба ей да будут хранителями их жизни".

Легко вспомнить, что эти слова относились особенно к солдатам служившим Соединенным Штатам во время Испано-Американской Войны. Однако духовное значение этих слов также ценно для тех, которые участвуют в битвах настоящего времени, как и для тех воинов ради которых эти слова были написаны.

Следует заметить, что в выше приведенной выноске Основательница движения Христианской Науки понимает, что "любовь [солдат] к отчизне и их верная служба ей" является деятельностью, которая может сохранить жизнь скорее нежели уничтожить ее, даже тогда, когда эта служба ведет к полю сражения.

Такое глубокое понимание носит высоко метафизический характер и в высшей степени просветительно. Очевидно, оно не согласуется с так называемым мышлением человеческого разума. Тем не менее оно практично и доказуемо, ибо оно исходит из божественного Разума, единого Разума, как открывает Христианская Наука, обладающего действительными сущностью и могуществом. Во истину, такое понимание является вполне Христианским, ибо сущность его, или смысл его, тожествен со словами Христа Иисуса (от Матфея 10:39): "Потерявший душу свою ради Меня сбережет ее".

Так как служба отчизне является, в жизни человеческой, проявлением свойств божественного характера, прогрессирующее применение этих свойств на практике все в большей мере открывает их божественный характер до тех пор пока, будучи очищенными путем пользования ими, свойства эти не станут перед нами во славе их вечной неразрушимости. Их неразрушимость есть неразрушимость человека. Истинные свойства Разума, или Бога, также бессмертны как Разум, или Бог, которого они выражают; истинный человек является воплощением этих свойств. Таким образом становится ясным смысл молитвы за храбрых воинов, которую Mrs. Эдди рекомендует своим последователям. Это есть молитва полного понимания того, что истинные свойства, проявленные в жизни в форме любви к отечеству и верной ему службы, являются в духовной истине хранителями жизни солдат. Ибо эти свойства, когда они применяются на практике, отожествляют человека с тем, что вечно.

Таким образом служба отечеству, основанная на духовном понимании, не только не опасна и не ведет к опасности, а, наоборот, является формой приближения к безопасности и надежности. Применение на практике свойств Бога в выявлениях настоящего дня является единственным путем продвижения к нашему истинному состоянию вечного человечества. Mrs. Эдди выражает это в учебнике Христианской Науки следующим образом: "Для того, чтобы постигнуть больше, мы должны применять на практике то, что мы уже знаем" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, стр. 323). Одним из путей применения на практике того, "что мы уже знаем", является служба отечеству, основанная на выражении наилучшим возможным способом тех истинных свойств, которые составляют человека.

На этом основании мы снабжены всем нужным, чтобы быть безразличными к так называемой человеческой жизни подобно тому, как Христос Иисус, наш великий Образец, был безразличен к ней на кресте. Мы можем в такой степени сознавать тот факт, что мы воплощаем свойства божественной Жизни и, следовательно, вечно выражаем эту единую Жизнь,—что всякое чувство конечной жизни исчезает, будучи поглощенных реальностью совершенного бытия. На этом основании мы также снабжены, подобно Христу Иисусу, всем нужным для того, чтобы подняться выше какого бы то ни было чувства действительности в угрозе смерти, и для того, чтобы сознательно оставаться в живых, несмотря на свирепость какого бы то ни было смертного нападения. На этом основании будет достигнуто то выявление, которое продлит даже и чувство человеческой жизни и увеличит непосредственные исполнительность, расторопность и успешность нашей службы.

Никто не должен предполагать, поэтому, что Христианская Наука дает какое бы то ни было оправдание тем, кто уклоняется от службы родине, избегает нести обязанности гражданства, даже если эти обязанности и кажутся утомительными и опасными. Скорее Христианская Наука снабжает нас единственным верным способом исполнять эти обязанности, прямо глядя им в глаза и доказывая наше господство над всякой угрозой ранения или гибели.

Война, конечно, прекратится, должна прекратиться, но не раньше нежели человеческое сознание будет удалено и заменено божественным,—именно этим путем прогрессирующего применения свойств Бога. Война на поле сражения есть война и ее наиболее отвратительной форме; однако отвратительность эта не должна подавлять нас в то время, как мы несем нашу работу по уничтожению войны во всех ее формах,—войны, которая является нормальным состоянием так называемого человеческого разума и которая будет удалена только тогда, когда будет объяснено, что человеческий разум есть иллюзия, и будет доказано, что божественный Разум действителен.

Что же касается патриотизма, Mrs. Эдди указала на свое глубокое чувство по этому вопросу (Miscellaneous Writings, стр. 251), когда она с гордостью указала на то, что город Конкорд и ее родина, штат Нью Хампшир, "верны до глубины сердца религии, домашнему очагу, друзьям и отчизне".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бэкер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Alfred Pittman, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society; Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

Milkman

Milkman is but symbol for the vaster plight
Of him who is responsible to Night,
Who picks his way between the dark's soft boulders
Carrying Dawn's great cloud upon his shoulders.

—From "Water and Light," by LOUISE TOWNSEND NICHOLL. (New York: Dutton.)

On a Louder Scale, for a Larger Audience

I THINK OF THE HOUSES I visited in the earlier days, their subdued air, their quietness as one entered, and the small, intimate circle round the hostess presiding at a glittering tea-table, a circle that met habitually, the quiet talk round the fire. I do not like the . . parties of to-day, where people, crushed together, shout into one another's faces, where little sausages are served on sticks, and one's hostess is as difficult to find as the proverbial needle in a bundle of hay.

No, I find myself happier in the country, where social life is carried on in a more leisurely way, and where houses themselves have so much character. There is Nether Lypiatt, for example, a perfect specimen of a small eighteenth-century manor house, with its great iron gateway and its flanking pavilions, where live Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse, sharing it with Lord Barrington. Here are some of Arnold Dolmetsch's beautiful instruments, a harpsichord, a clavichord, and a no less perfect clavichord made by Tom Goff.

Tom Goff's clavichords and harpsichords are as carefully finished, I am told, as those of Dolmetsch. They are certainly lovely things to look at. I lately saw two small clavichords he had made for Mrs. Gordon Woodhouse on which I heard her play. Listening to the delicate sounds, at times scarcely perceptible to the ear, it came on me how the whole fabric and tempo of life two centuries ago was on a smaller scale than ours. Our artists and musicians, our entertainers generally have to appeal to a grosser public, have themselves lost the more delicate faculties and the finer finish of craftsmanship. The piano, with its violent notes tuned to the heightened scale to which our senses have become accustomed, is the normal instrument of to-day. So Van Gogh and Gauguin set the standard for our connoisseurs. Our audiences being so much larger, the more powerful must be the voices to reach them.—From "Since Fifty—Men and Memories, 1922–1938," by WILLIAM ROTHENSTEIN. (New York: Macmillan.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Monday, November 2, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Stop Ridiculing the Italian Soldier ..... ***By Joseph C. Harsch***

The following line from a Cairo dispatch by A. C. Sedgwick of the New York Times suggests the last element needed to produce one good example of a co-ordinated political and military offensive. It reads:

"It would be wrong to infer that elements of Italian crack divisions as well as specially picked troops have not given a good account of themselves."

That is the first attribution of soldierly qualities to Italian troops we can remember reading since Italy jumped into the war. The practice has been to treat the phrase "Italian soldier" as a contradiction in terms, and really nothing more than a good joke.

Not having served on any front where Italians fought, this writer has no firsthand knowledge of whether an Italian ever is a good soldier. But he has been in Italy during past years enough to know that few things gall the Italian more than the general world habit of mocking his soldierly qualities. And few things make an Italian quite so bitter as the sense of being a laughingstock. He does not take himself with undue seriousness. He is capable of laughing at his shortcomings quite as well as the American or Englishmen—certainly far better than the German. But he did have a feeling even before he got into the war that matter of laughing at the Italian soldier had gone much too far for Italian honor. Resentment over it was one of the few real bonds which existed between the Fascist regime and the bulk of the Italian people.

Now the time has come for a serious campaign to separate Italy from Germany. The Italian people are going into their third war winter with food and fuel shortages more severe than before, alongside an ally which has become almost their conqueror, with an unbroken record of military defeat and the loss of every overseas possession except Libya—which is held for them only by German forces.

This does not mean that they are ready today to turn against the Mussolini regime or revolt against the Axis tie to Berlin. We don't know how near or how far they may be from such revolt. But from external evidence, we can be very sure that it is worth while to work on them pretty seriously. They offer an almost ideal opportunity for an integrated offensive employing a careful balance between application of military force and indications of good will.

And one of the most encouraging things about the course of the war today is that there does seem to be some evidence of intelligent planning about the attitude toward Italy. We do not know whether Attorney General Francis Biddle's friendly gesture in the form of removing restrictions on Italian aliens in the United States was intentionally timed with the heavy bombing on Italy's northern industrial cities, but it is exactly the kind of combination best calculated to impress the Italian man-in-the-street. Let him know from bombs just what continued association with Hitler means. At the same time, let him realize that he can have friends on our side of the fence—better friends than he has now.

The one last little touch to such a policy to make it really appealing to the Italian people would be a more courteous attitude toward the Italian soldier. If he is treated from our side as an honorable enemy, instead of just as a figure of ridicule, it would go far to remove the principal cause of bitterness and resentment toward us. It would be particularly effective because the German is treating him with increasing contempt.

Instead of implying that the Italian can never be a good soldier, we should take the line that if the Italian soldier has not distinguished himself particularly in this war, it is because he does not believe in his cause and is really too intelligent to want to fight for a German victory which would destroy Italian freedom with every other freedom. Tell them that we would like to have them on our side and know they would fight better with us than against us. This would not be insincere. It is true. And it is time we stopped trying to win over the Italians with ridicule.

Combine such a dignified and honorable approach to the Italian with more heavy bombs and add to that the success of the offensive now under way in Egypt, and an Italian withdrawal from the Axis is well inside the borders of possibility. How near it is is suggested by the willingness of the Italian Government to permit Myron Taylor to visit his diplomatic post at the Vatican despite German protests.

The Country Speaks: Colorado

The Golden Path of Wartime Sacrifice ..... ***By Roscoe Fleming***

The editor of the Times-Record, Kenneth Geddes, tacks up a sign to the effect that because the gold mines must close down, his paper must suspend publication.

From this cheerless plateau-valley lying on the flanks of mighty Pike's Peak, sitting above a mighty underground volcanic crater of old time from which the volcano blew the aboriginal granite—and steamed the replacing phonolite and sedimentary rock full of gold-containing veins—has come more than $400,000,000 in gold and silver.

But the hot gold-bearing fluids which invaded the crater carried no copper, lead or zinc, now become more precious for the war-effort.

So the War Production Board has decreed that the mighty mines of Cripple Creek, still producing more than $5,000,000 a year, and newly drained by the $1,200,000 Carlton Tunnel 3,000 feet below the surface, must close down until war's end.

The exodus began months ago. Mayor Guy Rorabaugh says that the town, which had about 2,400 population by the 1940 census, is already down to little more than 1,000.

The induction board district has contributed more than 300 young men to the armed services, beside many who volunteered. Mines which worked between 1,100 and 1,200 men a year ago, had only about 400 when the closedown order came.

Men, most of them elderly or middle-aged, are packing bags and going over the hill in a sad procession, looking for work in mines which do produce strategic metals, or in the booming war-construction camps which pay laborers $68 weekly, carpenters and skilled men up to $127. But this is for a 70-hour week, and many of the old miners cannot stand it. Fortunately for them, the Cripple Creek mines will require considerable maintenance crews.

"Cripple Creek has done everything for the war effort that any American community has done," said Mayor Rorabaugh. "We have collected many tons of scrap, bought bonds and paid taxes until it hurt, organized our community in every way. Frankly, it hurts for all that effort to go for naught, for our whole district to be closed down and cast aside, and we don't mind saying so."

So far as Cripple Creek is concerned, the net gain to the national war effort is expressed not only in men—400 at the mines, 175 at the huge Golden Cycle Mill at Colorado Springs which processes most Cripple Creek ore but is not equipped to handle war minerals, 125 on the Midland Terminal Railway which carries the ore down to Colorado Springs—but in the release of rail rolling stock, mining machinery and drills, etc.

The order will affect other Colorado gold and silver mining-camps, as well as the huge dredges of which there are three in Colorado, about 100 throughout the U. S. and Alaska, and which produce only gold and silver.

Almost simultaneously with the closing of gold mines the government advanced the priority ratings of strategic-metal mines to the highest non-military status, emphasizing the extreme desire for greater strategic-metal production. Also, miners were supposed to take jobs only as assigned by the Employment Service.

Cripple Creek remained unreconciled, however, and David P. Strickler, head of the Stratton interests which own several mines, said he plans to ask the federal courts for an injunction against the WPB—if appeals of the gold miners fail—on the ground that its power go only to assigning men and materials as needed in the war effort, not to closing down whole industries and communities.

* * *

Even more decisive community disruption than at Cripple Creek is found at the mighty Homestake mine at Lead, S. D., which produced about $20,000,000 yearly in gold, had a normal payroll of more than 2,000 men, was the principal support of three communities with a population of about 15,000, through paying $4,300,000 a year in wages and about $2,000,000 yearly in dividends to South Dakotans, ($9,000,000 yearly in all) beside its purchase of suplies, and paid more than $1,000,000 a year in taxes to the state, beside its local taxes. It was the largest single enterprise in the western half of the state.

To Change the Subject:

Vote for Me, but Don't Ask Me Why ..... ***By Josephine Ripley***

Now, if I were a political candidate, I'd conduct my campaign this way.

I might not get elected. My approach would be contrary to all the traditions of the game, but at least it would be novel.

Imagine the startled voter opening his morning quota of political fliers to read something like this:

"Why should you vote for me? Frankly, I don't know. That's for you to decide. Of course, I'd do my best to serve you. But my opponent's 'a great guy,' too. He's an honest, patriotic citizen, a go-getter, a credit to the community. So am I!

"There you are. It's a tough spot to be in, Mr. Voter. Sort of like choosing between Shangri La and the Garden of Eden. No, I wouldn't like to be in your boots.

"I could make it easier for you, but I won't. I could tell you that my opponent is a first-class heel; that he's not a man of his word. But he is. A man of his word, I mean, not a heel. He's one of the finest men in this town.

"I'm Going to Be Different"

"As a matter of fact, I intend to vote for him. Not that I don't want to get elected myself. I do. But you always see pictures in the morning papers of beaming candidates smugly slipping their ballots in the box, and from the way they've been razzing the other fellow you know that they've plastered a great big X right opposite their own name.

"Well, I'm going to be different. When you see my picture, remember this: That ballot that I'm chucking into the box represents a vote for the other fellow. Why, it's the only decent thing to do. See 'Emily Post,' chapter VII, page 34, line 8. Or just ask your mother.

"Now, frankly, I'm no Superman. I'm just an ordinary fellow with sort of a crazy idea that perhaps if I get elected to public office, I'll be in a position to help make our city a fine place for fine, honest Americans to be proud of.

"I can't promise bonuses for bulldogs, a scooter in every garage or political miracles of any kind. Oh, yes, I could promise them. They'd sound nice, but you see, I might not be able to deliver the goods. Then where would I be?

"So, it seems to me only honest to admit that I can't possibly right all the wrongs in the world overnight, or even iron out all the kinks in this little city of ours in a term of office.

Only Promises to Try

"But I can make this promise. I can try and I shall, if I am elected. After all, that's just about the biggest promise that anyone can make—the promise to TRY. It's not always an easy one to keep either.

"It would be much easier to stamp up onto the campaign platform, shake my fist at the sky, call my opponent a rascal and a bum, point out how he has let you down right and left, and then with a smile of righteousness lighting my countenance, tell you how I, if I am elected, will set this town firmly upon its financial 'pins,' run the crooked politicians out of town, pave the streets with gold, reduce your taxes and make this little city of ours a veritable heaven on earth.

"My friends, I should like to be able to accomplish all that. But I can't and neither can anyone else.

"My opponent has gone to great lengths to proclaim himself a leader of men, a citizen of proven worth and a champion of the poor. He is, indeed. Most of us are. We'd give a great deal to see our old folks provided for, the unemployed set to work, our children given all the opportunities that this democracy of ours holds in store.

More Than Wave of Hand

"But none of us can bring these things to pass with a wave of the wand unless we become dictators, and even benevolent dictators are not on the American popularity list today.

"Actually all that any of us can promise you is one simple thing—the will to work for the best interests of our community as we see them, to be faithful to the great traditions of our country and to those who have given their lives for the preservation of its liberty.

"That is a sober and solemn vow. One not to be given lightly or even shouted eloquently from the housetops, but rather to be made in one's heart.

"Because I am grateful to this little town for what it has given me, I should like to be able to serve it in return. I guess that's about all there is to say. The rest is up to you, my fellow citizen."

Would you vote for me?

Hugh Gibson: We Must Prepare!

"A New World Order Depends on You"

Twenty-eighth of 30 Articles

Hugh Gibson and Herbert Hoover have recently collaborated on a book: "The Problems of Lasting Peace." If it accomplished nothing else, it would be notable simply for showing how far we have come since Wilson in our understanding of the world problem. Wilson had the pioneer's bright, kindling idealism and faith, but he had no way of estimating what destructive forces would wreck their fury on his international community, and confuse the common man in whom he trusted so completely.

By contrast, Hugh Gibson and Herbert Hoover had a quarter century of the most intensive experience with these forces, on which to base their analysis. Like engineers, they have studied how to build a vast Golden Gate Bridge with the most scrupulous attention to overcoming the tides, storms and shifting sands which would seek to prevent it. Like engineers, also, they build their way through unimaginable complexities—and yet present the common man with a finished design as simple as the bridge's great arc.

This design is outlined by Mr. Gibson in his article for this Series. Today appears Part One; tomorrow Part Two.

By Hugh Gibson

Most of us have a pretty clear idea of the World We Want. What we lack is an understanding of how to go about getting it.

Most of us want a world where we can live in freedom from fear—fear for our wives and children, fear of the vicissitudes of the life we have lived for a generation. We want a world free from wanton aggression, hate and revenge, cruelty and injustice. A world where everybody has his share of well-being.

But whether we realize it or not, we want more than this. We want something more than the negative absence of evils. We want something more than the sort of purely materialistic world order that is being so beguilingly advocated in enemy countries and in our own as well.

The absence of fear alone does not suffice to make life worth living. The increase of creature comforts is hardly a goal for which we are ready to sacrifice our sons. Whether we realize it or not, what we want from the new world is a richer life—not richer in terms of washing machines and radios, but in those spiritual values which alone are worth the sacrifices we are called upon to make.

We have got to have the negative gains and the materialistic gains, it is true. But if life is to be worth while, they must be looked upon as no more than necessary preliminaries to something finer and better.

Most of the public discussion one hears is beside the point.

Its first defect is the Utopian attitude of those who offer blueprints for a brave new world. These schemes ignore hard realities and are usually based on the assumption that under a proper international regime, "international man" is free from all the shortcomings, vices and selfishness of the ordinary human being we know. This is no more than operating in a vacuum, for we know we must deal with human nature as it is while we try to improve it. Escapism will not help us. Appeal to the best that is in humanity, yes. Give it fine leadership, yes. But face the fact that there is no royal road to a better world. This sort of discussion is mischievous and demoralizing in that it breeds distaste for tackling our problem the hard way.

Another reproach is that most discussion puts the cart before the horse, in that it is devoted to debating the sort of machinery that is to keep the peace in the brave new world when it has been won, rather than studying the more immediate problem of how we are to make the peace and lay the foundations for the machinery.

Our greatest need is to learn how to make a peace in which such machinery can operate. Of course this is a harder way, but it is the only one that offers real hope. And if we make a good peace, there are better chances it can be kept.

Suppose we had an American city infested with gangsters, racketeers, and grafters, rife with abuses, with vice and corruption in the saddle. Would the public demand a housecleaning to get rid of the criminals and make a town fit to live in? Or would it be content with an assurance that the situation would be remedied by the adoption of a beautiful new municipal charter? There is little doubt as to our common sense on the municipal scale.

Yet when we come to world problems, we are most of us inclined to believe all our ills can be cured by the adoption of a glorified city charter. Our common sense should tell us, however, that we shall have to follow the same hard course—drive the gangsters out of town and take precautions that others do not take their place, study and work to correct the conditions that brought about such a disgraceful state of affairs.

That is what we have ahead of us now.

At the end of the last war we had to tackle all these problems without the benefit of much experience. As a result we gained little success, but we did gain a vast amount of valuable experience—in that respect we are better off than we were in 1918.

On the other hand, our problems will be more difficult, aggravated by the world-wide character of the war, the more powerful forces of fear, hate, and revenge that have been let loose, and by the famine, pestilence, and misery that will reign when this war is over.

All this makes it imperative that we do a better job of peacemaking. And it behooves us to begin now looking for the lessons of experience.

One thing that experience dictates is that the United Nations should come to agreement among themselves as to the fundamentals of the peace to come. Agreement should be based on precise texts that admit of only one interpretation. General statements like the Atlantic Charter are necessary preliminaries, but if they are left in their present form, each of the United Nations will at the end of the war be free to support its own independent interpretation — and that way lies dissension among us which can only benefit the enemy.

We should profit from our experience in the last war. Mr. Wilson proclaimed war aims strikingly like those we profess today. There was widespread approval for them in general terms—but as they remained in general terms, when we came to the Peace Conference they disintegrated before our eyes, with each nation making its own interpretation according to its own special interests.

What we need first of all is clear and detailed agreement on our common purpose and agreed separate purposes, so that the United Nations may keep a united front in building our new world. It is only thus that we can hope to reap the fruits of victory.

There is another point on which we must make up our minds. In recent discussion, I have found an assumption that once "good people" in this country have made up their minds, that is all that needs to be done. That is ignoring some grim realities.

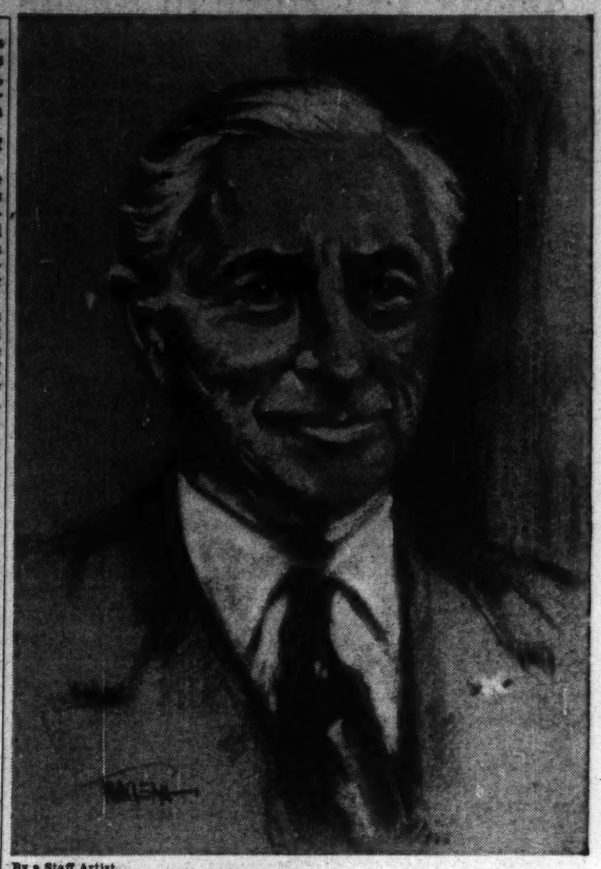
To begin with, even good people in the United States speak with many voices. Even when we Americans reach agreement among ourselves we shall have no mandate to speak for other nations. And their ideas, based on centuries of national development, religion, tradition, and special interests, may be at great variance with ours. The settlement that is made will of necessity be no more than the least common denominator of our several objectives.

It is precisely this consideration which makes it essential the United Nations negotiate the greatest possible measure of advance agreement on objectives and methods. It is also essential that our people inform themselves as to the problems of peace and the lessons of experience. It is only thus they can afford their Government intelligent and effective support in making the right sort of settlement.

If we want a world free from fear, where we can live and work in security and raise our sons to a better sort of life than we have had, we must create those conditions. That means we must try to give all peoples, friend and foe, a life where there is no room for Hitlers and Mussolinis.

It means the common man, as many like to call him, must have a chance to better himself by his own

Continued on Page Below, Col. 1



By a Staff Artist

"Agreement Should Be Based on Precise Texts"

The peace aims of the United Nations, Hugh Gibson writes, should be so explicit as to "admit of only one interpretation."

Gibson: This can be a people's peace only if the common man takes the trouble to contribute his share.

Continued from Page Above, Col. 5

initiative, regulated, of course, to prevent abuse. It means we must provide alternatives to war—alternatives that work—so that nations and national minorities can obtain peaceful redress of grievances. It means that we must adopt some international machinery for keeping the peace once we have built it on such firm foundations as the world has never had before.

After many years of discussion of the causes of war and the remedies suggested by the lessons of history, Mr. Hoover and I have recently collaborated in an effort to state some of the fundamental lessons in a small book, "The Problems of Lasting Peace." Perhaps I may summarize the conclusions of this book to give our idea as to how we can make a sure foundation for the world we want.

We stated our deductions under the headings of the seven dynamic forces which we listed as making for peace and war and which we followed in their operation and interplay through modern times. These are:

Ideologies.
Economic pressures.
Nationalism.
Militarism.
Imperialism.
The complexes of fear, hate, and revenge.
The Will to Peace.

We may restate them in the same order, although obviously in this brief summary we have no room to give the historical presentation and the reasoning on which we base our deductions.

Ideologies

In view of the perils to world peace which come from militant ideologies, with the war making power in the hands of an individual, or group, we conclude that the greatest hope of peace lies in the spread of representative government. It would be fatuous to look on this as an absolute guarantee, but it does appear obvious that where the people have a voice, there is a brake on war-making—certainly more than where war depends on the whim of an individual.

By that same token, we believe that at least the forms and principle of representative government must be accepted by the defeated enemy states. We cannot impose democracy, but we can furnish the soil in which democracy may flower. And if we want decent government to prevail over the recurrence of dictators, we must resolve now to make such a peace as will strengthen the decent elements, and give the mass of the people in enemy countries an incentive to keep to the paths of peace.

Economic Pressures

If we want stability of governments to keep the peace; if we want to allay war hates, we must, as soon as the enemy has really laid down his arms, remove—instantly remove—the food blockade. We must carry instant food relief to friend and foe alike. We—the United Nations—must bear the burdens of shipping, credit, and distribution of supplies, both for the enemy and the liberated countries, if there is to be peace and recovery.

In our view, national unity during the war, economic recovery after the war, and lasting peace, all require a strong reassurance now that the ideals and objectives of the war include economic freedom regulated to prevent abuse. This is essential if the hopes, confidence, and initiative of men are to survive.

We are convinced that to be free, men must choose their callings, bargain for their own services, and be able to save and provide for their families and old age. "Economic freedom" is fundamental. This does not mean "laissez-faire" or "capitalistic exploitation." It does not mean going back to old abuses. On the contrary, economic freedom really flourishes only with social advancement and reforms.

There must, of course, be governmental intervention to regulate and to correct abuses. The problem is largely one of degree—for at some point in the expansion of government over economic affairs, it slows down initiative and enterprise, and economic freedom collapses. This question calls for earnest and honest thought, for there must be much encroachment of government in this field to win the war. And we must be on our guard lest, having fought a war for freedom, we find ourselves living under a regime of collectivism.

We are convinced that the experience of the last 20 years of government trading, credit, and shipping has amply demonstrated that it is alive with international friction and threats to peace. Therefore we feel it should be our long-term purpose to restore international trade to free enterprise.

If there is to be a restoration of a real volume of international trade, there must be assurance of the ultimate removal of government buying and selling in foreign markets — except for possible storage of raw materials for international stabilization.

Trade barriers call for careful and thorough overhauling. Our thinking on the subject also calls for overhauling.

The barriers to trade in order of their importance are:

1. Governmental buying and selling.
2. Unstable currencies.
3. Special agreements, such as reciprocal treaties and preferential agreements.
4. Quotas.
5. Monopolies and cartels.
6. Tariffs.

Most of these practices except tariffs arose from the demoralization of the last war. Now is the time to take precautions against their reappearance in still more vicious form. These subjects cannot be elaborated in the compass of a single article, but the mere enumeration of the headings suffices to show the amount of work that must be done before we can hope to settle down to peace.

Nationalism

There is a current school of thought that is advocating the suppression of small nations as a menace to peace. There is a problem concerning small nations, but it does not arise from their independence. Quite aside from the fact that we are bound by the President's pledge "to restore sovereign rights and self-government to those who have been forcibly deprived of them," I cannot see how the size of a country has any bearing on its right to freedom.

To a considerable extent, the problem of the small countries is due to the negligence of the Great Powers at the end of the last war. Some new governments were recognized and some old ones restored, and all were cast on their own resources. They all set about defending themselves with economic barriers, by building up military forces and by contracting military alliances which created suspicion and concern. And they held down with an iron hand racial minorities whose loyalty they distrusted.

These measures of defense led to disastrous results. The economic and military devices, aside from being ruinous, were totally inadequate to afford protection. On the contrary, they served chiefly to arouse suspicion and created pretexts for aggression. And when war came, the alliances proved worthless. Racial minority groups proved a ferment at home and a pretext for foreign interference—altogether disastrous acquisitions. All these problems call for intelligent treatment if peace is to be preserved. The problem is not to be solved by suppressing the independence of small countries. It can be solved only by devising more effective protection for them.

These countries must come to the peace table either for recognition or for political and financial assistance—and this affords a fleeting chance to start them aright.

First, in return for the support they must be given, we can exact that they refrain from the old suicidal trade barriers.

Second, we can require that they keep their armaments at low levels. For this question of armaments is of common concern and not to be decided by any one country, big or little. They should welcome this condition if its acceptance is made easy by the effective and thorough disarmament of the enemy states.

Third, we should require that they refrain from any military alliances as these block any efforts at international action. The small states have got small comfort out of alliances in the past, and general renunciation should be easier than it was for them at the end of World War I.

The final question of irridentas calls for thought and study. This whole subject was bungled in the last peace, and afterward. Means must be devised to get real minority rights, perhaps in some cases by cantonal government. There must be some appeal open as a guarantee to oppressed minorities. And thought might in some cases be given even to the drastic remedy of transfer of populations as preferable to the sufferings from recurrent wars.

If some comprehensive and intelligent steps could be taken to afford the smaller countries a better form of security than they could devise separately for themselves, we should all be the gainers.

In our discussions, we should do away with the idea that the size of a country has something to do with its rights—or its value. There is nothing more previous in our civilization than the Scandinavian countries, the Low Countries, and some even smaller. They have set us a good pace for order and progress and peaceful conduct. From that point of view, Luxembourg has nothing to fear from comparison with the Great Powers.

Germany will present its own nationalistic problem, and we may as well make up our minds now that this will not be solved by dismemberment. That would merely start the old historical circle for reunion. In the light of historical experience, the sound course is to disarm Germany, give it a form of government which will give decent elements a chance, and afford the country an incentive for abandoning its old ways and becoming a peaceful nation.

Imperialism

The problems of Imperialism are undergoing drastic change. The imperialistic ardor of Germany, Italy, and Japan should be pretty effectively calmed through defeat and restoration of the occupied and oppressed nations. The political basis of imperialism is being steadily worn down by self-determination and the consequent independence of nations. So far as we can judge now, with victory in this war Imperialism will be at the lowest point in history, at least for a period.

Study and Hard Work

Mr. Gibson writes:

We should have had a far better peace last time if the peoples of all Allied countries had informed themselves as to the issues and the objectives. Instead, the leaders could depend on no informed support. Instead, they were reduced to impotence by fickle popular emotions which had cheered them on during the war and revolted against a change of methods in the peace.

We hear a great deal of talk these days to the effect that this is to be a people's peace, the century of the common man, etc. This can be true on only one condition. That is that the common man takes the trouble to contribute his share. His best contribution lies in informing himself as to how we can lay the foundation for the sort of world we want.

He will not do it by passionate espousal of some one solution and equally passionate antagonism to all others. He will not do it by clamorous demands upon his government for the impossible. This is not to say that his government should be immune to criticism—but it should be constructive criticism, based on knowledge and reflection, not on mere emotional clamor to adopt the millennium by acclamation, or exterminate the German people or to wash our hands of the world and let it stew in its own juice.

And in advocating a better world, we should do well to bear in mind that no government, even the best, can go further along the path of wisdom than it can count on the intelligent and stanch support of the common man.

We can have the sort of world we want if enough of us want it enough to work for it—and make sacrifices for it in the unglamorous ways of everyday life. It cannot be accomplished by exorcising evil forces and advocating world-wide virtue. Evil forces must be destroyed or allayed and good forces strengthened. And this is a grim matter of study and hard work

Surging Climb Towards Top of National Football Ladder Being Made by B. C.

Eagles Can Be Classified Among Top Three in Nation

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A steady, surging climb towards the top rung of the national ranking ladder is steadily being made by the Eagles of Boston College, who each week that passes are not only consolidating their right to the rung they stand on, but issuing a challenge to those elevens above.

By defeating Georgetown 47-0 last Saturday while Army was being doused by Penn 19-0, the Eagles erased any doubt that they are the top team of New England and showed they deserve the right to be classified within the first three elevens of the country.

Yet while their victory was expected, albeit not by such a great margin over a team that previously had held its opposition to one touchdown per game at the most, it was but the forerunner of several outstanding events which colored the New England football scene.

Harvard's Victory

Next to the B. C triumph, without a doubt, comes Harvard's first victory of the season, its last-minute 19-14 win over a heavily-favored Princeton eleven. Coach Dick Harlow's remark last week that his boys "had not lost faith" was never more prophetic.

Then comes Yale's surprising 27-0 victory over Brown, although it must be pointed out that much of the surprise came with the size of the score. More and more it begins to look as though Howie Odell has really put a spark into the Elis and has given them what they needed.

Collapse of Dartmouth

Next we might rate the complete collapse of the Dartmouth balloon, which was inflated beyond capacity through its opening game victory over Holy Cross and which began to deflate after the loss to Yale a week ago. Last Saturday William and Mary—tied by Harvard this season, you remember — waltzed to a 35-14 win at Hanover to complete the collapse.

Not to be left unmentioned is the fact that New England today has only four teams left undefeated and untied, its roster cut by one when New Hampshire came through with a 16-13 victory over Norwich. The list today includes New Hampshire, Boston College, Amherst, and Williams.

Should Stay Static

Unlike the national list of undefeated and untied teams, which will probably see another revision this coming week end, New England's four teams with perfect slates should remain static this Saturday, although this unpredictable season could very well upset the best-laid plans. In their games, however, these four teams will be favored—Boston College to take Temple, Williams to submerge Wesleyan in a Little Three battle to lead up to a climactic series battle with undefeated Amherst, which this Saturday is favored over Trinity, and New Hampshire to deluge Tufts.

As for local teams over the week end, Boston University went to Cincinnati all for nothing, coming home on the short end of a 6-0 score, and Tufts and Northeastern played to a 6-6 tie. The latter game marked the first time Northeastern emerged from its losing slump of three-straight games.

Maine Series

In Maine, Bowdoin surprised with a 13-12 victory over Bates, and Maine came through with a 29-6 win over Colby, to make the meeting between the two winners this Saturday the key to the State of Maine series. Both Bowdoin and Maine have now won two games, while Colby and Bates have lost two. Bowdoin will find itself favored in the battle at Brunswick Saturday.

On all sides today fans were wondering just what happened to make B. C.'s attack explode so violently in the face of the Hoyas Saturday. A kick-off play that led to a field goal in the first two minutes fired the Eagles, and a touchdown, heatedly disputed by Georgetown, several plays later sent the Eagles on their way. Georgetown began to collapse, and when they lost their best back, Frank Dornfeld, in the second period, the Hoyas might just as well have gone home.

B. C. Improves

As has been the case with each succeeding week, the B. C. eleven improved. Saturday they were the best they have been all fall, and even Coach Jack Hagerty of the visitors declared that no matter what his team had done, B. C. still would have won. He termed the present line a better one than the 1940 Sugar Bowl heroes, and Holovak the best back he has seen this season.

The team is blocking better; Bob Mangene is developing into Myers' long-sought break-away left halfback; Mickey Connolly is passing, running, and playing better defensively than he ever has before, and the squad is in excellent condition—not an injury, except to Eddie Doherty, in five hard ball games.

Bowl Game

It all added up to talk of a natural Sugar Bowl game between one of the Georgia teams (the University or Tech) and B. C., with Graduate Manager of Eagle Athletics John Curley admitting that the New Orleans Committee has been interested enough in the progress of the team to send a congratulatory message over the Eagles' winning streak. National columnists are now picking up the cry.

The B. C. game with Temple will be the headliner here next Saturday, as Harvard goes to Michigan, Boston University plays Northeastern at Nickerson Field for the first time in history, and Tufts is host to New Hampshire.

The full schedule for New England teams follows:

Temple at Boston College.
Harvard at Michigan.
New Hampshire at Tufts.
Northeastern at Boston University.
Holy Cross at Brown.
Dartmouth at Princeton.
Cornell at Yale.
Maine at Bowdoin.
*Colby at Bates.
Rhode Island State at Connecticut.
Clarkson Tech at Massachusetts State.
Coast Guard at Middlebury.
Amherst at Trinity.
Wesleyan at Williams.
Norwich at Vermont.
Rensselaer at Worcester Tech.
*A. I. C. at Springfield.

*To be played Nov. 11.

Three Sixes Share NHL Lead

By the Associated Press

Toronto's defending champion Maple Leafs shared the lead in the National Hockey League with the Montreal Canadiens and the Detroit Red Wings today, all three victorious in their opening games of the 1942-43 campaign which got under way Saturday night.

The Red Wings moved into the first-place tie last night by blanking the Boston Bruins, 3-0, as Goalie Johnny Mowers turned in the first shutout of the young season.

Second Defeat

It was the second defeat for the Bruins, who dropped their opening clash to Montreal, 3-2, Saturday night while Toronto was picking up where it left off last spring by crushing the New York Rangers, 7-2.

The Wings, Stanley Cup Finalists the last two seasons, moved ahead of the Bruins with a goal by veteran Mud Bruneteau in the fourth minute of the contest. Harry Watson, purchased from the disbanded Brooklyn Americans for $10,000, and Sid Abel fired unneeded tallies in the second period.

Cowley Out

The Boston club was weakened by the loss of Bill Cowley, who was out with a leg injury, and Bill Shill, who could not get immigration clearance at the border after Saturday's game in Montreal. The Bruins had only a dozen players in uniform, three less than the league limit.

The Chicago Black Hawks, only club in the league which has not seen action, will open Thursday night against the Bruins at Chicago.

No other league games are scheduled until that night, when the New York Rangers will go to Detroit.

Sizeable Check

NEW YORK (AP)—A check for $362,926.65, representing baseball's contribution from receipts of the recent World Series, has been presented to the United Service Organizations.

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Wide World

Several College Elevens Topple From Unbeaten Race

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—With virtually all the conference pictures more clearly defined after last week's slam-bang program, the nation's football teams moved into the final month of the campaign today, many of them with stiff assignments just ahead.

Although the coming week end can't hope to produce anything as exciting as the past one, when such teams as Ohio State, Alabama, Army, Syracuse, Texas Christian and Detroit were bounced out of the undefeated ranks, there still will be enough action to go around.

In the Western Conference, Wisconsin stands alone at the front of the title chase after dumping Ohio State, 17-7, and the Badgers can protect that lead by taking their next three games, the first of them with Iowa next Saturday. Iowa's 13-6 triumph over Purdue was its second in three conference starts.

Ohio State, dropped to second place, has a non-conference date with Pitt this week and Purdue also steps out of the loop to play the Great Lakes Sailors, who blanked Missouri, 17-0.

Michigan vs. Harvard

After handing Illinois its first conference setback, 28-14, Michigan takes on Harvard in an intersectional duel. Illinois tangles with Northwestern and Minnesota, 19-7 conqueror of Northeastern, meets Indiana in conference play.

Army's 19-0 loss to Pennsylvania took a little of the edge off this week's tussle between the Cadets and Notre Dame at New York's Yankee Stadium, but the Irish prepared for the classic by sinking Navy, 9-0. Penn and Navy get together at Philadelphia at the same time.

Boston College, which remained unbeaten and untied by swamping Georgetown, 47-0, catches Temple, while other eastern headliners send Yale against Cornell, Princeton against Dartmouth and Penn State against Syracuse. Fordham has an intersectional date with Louisiana State.

Georgia Looms Best

Georgia, which looms as the best in the South if not in the entire country after stopping previously unbeaten Alabama, 21-10, meets another but weaker Southeastern Conference opponent, Florida.

Alabama tangles with South Carolina and Maryland, 13-0 winner over Florida, meets Duke in a southern loop headliner. Georgia Tech, still unbeaten and untied after stopping Duke, 26-7, takes on Kentucky with visions of another Southeastern Conference triumph.

Tulane finally won two games in a row by tripping Vanderbilt, 28-21, and will try to make it three against Mississippi State, a Southeastern foe. Mississippi plays Vanderbilt and Auburn tackles the Georgia Pre-Flight club.

With Texas Christian out of the way, Baylor and Texas collide head-on with the Southwest Conference lead and perhaps the title at stake. Baylor knocked T. C. U. out of the unbeaten ranks, 10-7, while Texas handled Southern Methodist, 21-7.

S. M. U. meets Texas A. and M., which crushed Arkansas, 41-0, and Arkansas tangles with Rice, 19-7 victor over Texas Tech, in other conference frays. T. C. U. and Texas Tech have a non-conference date.

U. C. L. A. Seeks Fourth

In the Pacific Coast Conference, first-place U. C. L. A. meets Oregon in quest of league victory number four. U. C. L. A. trounced Stanford, 20-7, Saturday while Oregon lost to California, 20-0. California plays Southern California, which rested Saturday.

Stanford moves in against Washington, 13-0 conqueror of Oregon State, which meets Montana. Washington State plays Michigan State in an intersectional duel.

Nebraska and Missouri, still unbeaten in Big Six play, will go a long way toward deciding the conference title when they collide Saturday. Oklahoma plays Kansas State in another loop tilt.

Tulsa, unbeaten, untied and unscored on, meets Oklahoma A. and M. with the Missouri Valley Championship at stake.

Colonel Bernie Bierman Digs Up Old Play System

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Bernie Bierman is a quiet, self-effacing man who usually plays the football rules as he finds them, and with such success that many other coaches would like Colonel Bierman to do the looking for them.

Rarely does Colonel Bierman offer a suggestion as to rule changes, so when he does it is certain that he has an idea worth listening to. He made one of these rare suggestions at Iowa City the other day, and we pass on his remarks as relayed in the column of Dale Stafford in the Detroit Free Press.

Colonel Bierman's suggestion had its birth in a controversy over the Michigan-Minnesota game last week in which Minnesota scored a field goal in the last seconds. It was maintained in some quarters that the clock should not have been stopped while a penalty was being assessed, in which case time would have run out before the Gophers could kick the goal.

The Play System

Colonel Bierman has a plan which would eliminate the time element from football, thereby eliminating such controversies, as well as stalling, clock-watching and other accompanying measures.

The remedy, Colonel Bierman says, would be to have each quarter consist of 40 plays, exclusive of kickoffs and attempts for points after touchdowns.

"My Iowa Seahawk team has played in games which averaged 141 plays this fall," Colonel Bierman says. "Personally, I think this number isn't enough and that 160 would be a fairer test."

Colonel Bierman pointed out that quarterbacking would be much simpler under such a system. The scoreboard would have, instead of the usual time clock, numbers showing just how many plays are left in the period. It would be much easier, he maintains, for a quarterback to visualize a certain number of plays than to try to figure out how many plays he could crowd into so many minutes and seconds.

Used in Practice

Colonel Bierman says the idea isn't entirely new with him, as during spring practice at Minnesota he frequently had games between the varsity and second team involving a set number of plays. Furthermore, he is willing to have his Seahawks participate in such a game as a test.

That there is considerable merit in the Colonel's suggestion goes without saying. The troubles which it would eliminate are almost too numerous to list.

How many times have you seen a team, leading late in the game, freeze the ball as the clock ticked away precious seconds? Or the frantic efforts of the trailing team to save time by throwing forward passes on every down so that the clock might be stopped?

Football is the one game in which such a system of proceeding by a standard number of plays would be feasible. You couldn't do it in basketball, or in baseball. Or, when you come right down to it, maybe that is just what they do in baseball.

Fairer Test

But in football it not only would work, but it would provide a fairer test for both teams. The fans undoubtedly get a kick out of watching the clock in a close game, wondering if a team would have time to put over a winning touchdown, but they would get no less a kick out of knowing the number of plays remaining, and wondering if the team could score in those plays.

There would be no percentage in a team killing time if it knew there would be just so many plays even if it took all Saturday afternoon and part of Sunday morning to run them off. In fact, knowing this, the teams might even speed up their play.

Anyway, we think it's a swell idea and well worth trying.

(Ed. Note: This play system was sponsored by Reggie Brown of Boston years ago and actually tried out in a college game while he was coaching.)

Tulsa Remains Undefeated And Not Scored On

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Some of the nation's most powerful college football teams suffered their first defeats of the season the past week-end, but at least 27 others remained unbeaten and untied, with Tulsa (Okla.) University topping the list.

Undefeated, untied and unscored on, Tulsa finished the first two-thirds of its nine-game schedule with a scoring total of 296 points, the highest of all the unbeaten clubs.

Only one other team—Idaho University, Southern Branch—has kept its goal line uncrossed and it has been inactive for two weeks and has played only three games.

Three teams—Georgia, Dubuque of Iowa and Augustana of South Dakota—have played and won seven games, while five others besides Tulsa have won six in a row.

Ohio State, Alabama, Army, Syracuse, Texas Christian and Detroit, were among the teams bounced out of the all-victorious circle.

The unbeaten, untied teams, with their season's records:

	Games	Pts. For	Pts. Agst.
Tulsa	7	296	0
Idaho (So. Branch)	3	48	0
Dubuque	7	238	20
Georgia	7	205	40
Augustana	7	197	13
Fresno State	6	253	6
Williams	6	210	26
Alma	6	143	19
Georgia Tech	6	136	28
Delaware	6	133	21
Marshall (Mo.)	6	227	40
Baker	6	144	19
Lawrence	6	124	13
Lock Haven Teachers	6	166	0
Haverford	6	138	27
Hardin Simmons	6	137	45
James Millikin	6	136	39
Boston College	6	135	13
Amherst	6	130	19
St. Thomas	6	88	6
North Central	6	81	6
Wilberforce	6	160	26
East Stroudsburg	6	148	0
Stanford	6	140	6
St. Joseph's	6	76	21
New Hampshire	6	72	40
Juniata	6	62	21

Tulane carried over into this season its amazing habit of winning and losing on alternate week ends.

Week-End Football Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 1

Santa Clara 6, San Francisco 6.
Marquette 10, Detroit 0.
Villanova 32, Manhattan 0.
St. Louis 20, Loyola (Los Angeles) 6.
Canisius 14, St. Bonaventure 0.
Lakehurst Naval 14, Scranton 14 (tie).

Results Oct. 31

East

Penn 19, Army 0.
Westchester 6, Albright 0.
Bowdoin 13, Bates 12.
Boston College 47, Georgetown 0.
Bucknell 13, Lafayette 7.
Columbia 14, Cornell 13.
Delaware 19, Penn Military 14.
Muhlenberg 20, Dickinson 0.
William and Mary 35, Dartmouth 14.
Western Maryland 14, Franklin and Marshall 14.
Fordham 7, St. Mary's 0.
Gettysburg 18, Drexel 0.
Colgate 6, Holy Cross 6.
Harvard 19, Princeton 14.
C. C. N. Y. 20, Hobart 6.
Haverford 33, Wesleyan 21.
Connecticut 32, Middlebury 0.
Buffalo 26, Johns Hopkins 8.
East Stroudsburg 13, Mansfield 6.
Lehigh 51, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Geneva 6, Washington and Jefferson 0.
Maine 29, Colby 6.
Duquesne 14, St. Vincent 6.
Northeastern 6, Tufts 6.
Pittsburgh 19, Carnegie Tech 6.
Panzer 47, New York Aggies 0.
Rutgers 21, Springfield 0.
Rochester 41, Alleghany 0.
Rhode Island 26, Worcester 13.
St. Lawrence 19, Warwick 6.
Slippery Rock 13, Grove City 6.
Swarthmore 8, Hamilton 0.
Michigan State 7, Temple 7.
Vermont 21, Trinity 14.
Coast Guard 32, Rensselaer 0.
American International and Lowell Textile, canceled.
Lockhaven 7, and Cortland, canceled.
Yale 27, Brown 0.
No. Carolina Pre-Flight 9, Syracuse 0.
Williams 41, Union 13.
West Virginia 34, Penn State 0.
Clarkson 14, Brooklyn 12.
Massachusetts 13, Worcester 0.
New Hampshire 16, Norwich 13.
Juniata 32, Westchester 0.
Bluefield 32, Virginia State 6.
Amherst 45, Massachusetts State 0.

Middle West

Great Lakes 17, Missouri 0.
Camp Grant 20, Fort Knox 0.
Southwestern 7, Springfield (Mo.) 7.
Knox 20, Cornell 8.
Alma 7, Hope 0.
Grand Rapids 51, Hudson 0.
Lawrence 21, Ripon 0.
Monmouth 13, Beloit 6.
Scott 26, River Falls Teachers 0.
Shurtleff and Michigan Tech, canceled.
Baldwin Wallace 13, Manchester 6.
Oberlin 13, Kenyon 0.
Baldwin Wallace 22, Akron 0.
McPherson 6, Emporia 6.
Pittsburgh Tech. 6, St. Bonaventure 0.
Mankato Teach. 6, Platteville Teach. 0.
Stevens Point Teach. 26 Oshkosh Teach. 0.
Western Illinois 12, Illinois Normal 7.
Millikin 26, Western Illinois 6.
Iowa Teach. 7, South Dakota 6.
Augustana 13, Valparaiso 6.
Lorez 55, St. Norbert 0.
Wayne 14, Peru 14.
Nebraska 14, Kansas 7.
Christian A. & M. 26, Creighton 2.
Wabash 6, Miami 7.
Hiladelphia 20, Defiance 6.
Notre Dame 9, Navy 0.
Michigan 26, Illinois 14.
Minnesota 19, Northwestern 7.
Wisconsin 17, Ohio State 6.
Iowa 13, Purdue 7.
Iowa Pre-Flight 26, Indiana 0.
Oklahoma 14, Iowa State 7.
South Dakota State 14, North Dakota 6.
Centre 43, Hanover 12.
Rose Poly 60, Franklin 21.
Missouri School of Mines 83, Fort Leonard Wood 6.
Ohio University 39, Miami 13.
Lacrosse Teach. 20, Superior Teach. 0.
Moorhead (Minn) Teach. 10, Wahpeton, N. D. Naval 6.
Illinois College 28, Wheaton 6.
St. Joseph's 19, Indiana State Teach. 7.
Northern Illinois Teach. 34, Cardondale Teach. 7.
Baker 20, William Jewell 13.
Second Air Force Bombers (Spokane, Wash.) 47, Kansas Wesleyan 0.
Carleton 14, St. Olaf 7.
Macalester 13, St. Mary's (Minn.) 7.
Jamestown 26, Illenois Normal 13.
North Central Illinois 19, Lake Forest 0.
Elmhurst 12, Concordia 6.
Morningside 48, Omaha University 13.
Iowa Pre-Flight B 12, Parsons 0.
Dayton 20, Marshall 13.
Manhattan Beach C. G. 26, Toledo 6.
Case 28, Ohio Wesleyan 6.
Winona Teach. 13, Eau Claire Teach. 7.
Grinell 13, Coe 6.
Minot Teach. 3, Valley City Teach. 0.
Bradley Tech 19, St. Ambrose 13.
Carthage 32, Eureka 6.
Wooster 13, Mount Union 6.
Heidleberg 19, Capital 6.
Kent State 7, Bowling Green 6.
Denison 6, Otterbein 0.
Ohio Northern 22, Muskingum 0.
Cincinnati 6, Boston U. 0.
Emporia Teachers 33, Hastings 20.
Wichita 9, Kansas State 0.
Butler 39, Depauw 0.

South

Georgia 21, Alabama 10.
Mississippi State 6, Auburn 0.
Maryland 13, Florida 0.
Mississippi 48, Memphis State 0.
Georgia Tech 26, Duke 7.
Wake Forest 19, Clemson 6.
Tennessee 20, L. S. U. 0.
Tampa 13, Middle Tennessee 0.
Davidson 24, V. M. I. 6.
Chattanooga 14, Rollins 0.
North Carolina State 21, North Carolina 14.
Appalachian State 44, High Point 0.
Richmond 8, Washington & Lee 6.
Virginia Tech 20, Virginia 14.
Tulane 28, Vanderbilt 21.
Miami 19, Furman 13.
East Kentucky T. 16, West Kentucky T. 0.
Florida A. & M. 21, Lande 6.
Miles 13, Knoxville 0.

Southwest

Baylor 16, Texas Christian 7.
Corpus Christi Naval 13, Pensacola Fliers 6.
Hardin-Simmons 34, Arizona 26.
Abilene Christian 21, McMurray 0.
Texas A. & M. 41, Arkansas 0.
Rice 19, Texas Tech 7.
Texas 21, S. M. U. 7.
Texas Mines 58, Arizona Teach. 0.

Rocky Mountain

Greely State and Montana State, canceled.
Colorado mines 18, Colorado College 13.
Utah 32, Colorado State 14.
Colorado 28, Nebraska 7.
Denver U. 44, Fort Douglas 0.
West Texas State 20, New Mexico Aggies 0.

Far West

Washington 13, Oregon State 0.
California 20, Oregon 7.
Idaho 21, Montana 6.
U. C. L. A. 20, Stanford 7.
New Mexico 6, Arizona 0 (tie).
Pacific Lutheran 7, Western Washington (tie).
Fresno State 13, College of Pacific 0.
Occidental 39, Pomona 7.
Utah State 6, Brigham Young 6.
Central Washington 6, St. Martin's 0.
Willamette 13, College of Puget Sound 7.
Lewis and Clark 0, College of Education 0.
College of Idaho 6, Pacific 6.
Mare Island Marine 21, Whitman College 13.

Delayed Major Draft Meeting Turnout Is Slim

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 (AP)—The delayed major league draft meeting will be held today in the office of Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis, but the turnout of club representatives may be slim.

With the crop of minor league players pretty well taken care of by enlistments and Army draft calls, few major player possibilities were considered likely and many of the clubs were expected to handle their filing or waiving of draft claims by telegraph.

However, two of the magnates expected to appear were Connie Mack of Philadelphia's Athletics and Branch Rickey, Brooklyn's new general manager. Chicago's teams will be represented by Secretary Harry Grabiner of the Sox and General Manager James Gallagher of the Cubs.

In previous years the player draft meeting usually was held on the eve of the World Series. It was delayed this year to permit the minor clubs more time to dispose of their players on a barter basis.

National Hockey League

	W	L.	T	Pts	For	Agst
Toronto	1	0	0	2	7	2
Detroit	1	0	0	2	3	0
Montreal	1	0	0	2	3	2
New York	0	1	0	0	2	7
Boston	0	2	0	0	2	6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0

Results Oct. 31

Montreal 3, Boston 2.
Toronto 7, New York 2.

Results Nov. 1

Detroit 3, Boston 0.

Argentine Open Champ

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Manuel Martin, Brazilian-born former caddie, won the Argentine national open golf championship with a 72-hole score of 298. Jimmy Demaret, United States player who won the tourney last year, did not defend his title.

Harvard Could Use Breather Instead of Michigan Contest

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

It is truly a novelty to be able to write that Harvard won a football game. Its defeat of Princeton, 19 to 14, last Saturday, is a gratifying accomplishment to those who have followed the hapless Crimson through a succession of difficulties and reverses this season. To have watched those Crimson youngsters struggle week after week in vain and then finally accomplish the seemingly impossible, is a decided relief.

It was not possible to be impartial in behalf of that Harvard team. It had gone down to defeat before the Chapel Hill Cadets, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, Army and had only a tie with William & Mary by way of consolation. Even the prospects of another drubbing this coming Saturday from Michigan out at Ann Arbor now is softened.

That seems like an unnecessary trip in these times for a certain defeat. On paper the Crimson has absolutely no chance of defeating the powerful Michigan eleven which has beaten such elevens as the Great Lakes, Michigan State, Northwestern and Illinois. The knowledge that the Wolverines were beaten by the Iowa Pre-Flight and Minnesota elevens is in no way any encouragement. You may be sure, however, that those Harvard players will not go to Michigan with any other thought than victory regardless.

With the score 14 to 12 against it, Harvard recovered a fumble by Marshall on its own 37-yard line. There was less than a minute to play and Jackie Comeford threw a long pass to Gordie Lyle, who caught it on the Princeton 26 and ran for the winning touchdown. The play was spectacular and well executed, but knowing it was the forlorn hope of a beaten team, it is hard to understand how the Tiger secondary, so fully warned, could have let any receivers get behind them. The Tigers looked worn.

That play won the game, of course, but the real story was the manner in which Harvard came back in the second half to score two touchdowns, after trailing, 14 to 0. The much-favored Tigers scored their two touchdowns rather easily in the first half and seemed to have the game well in hand. Beginning the second half Harvard had changed blocking assignments somewhat and ran the visitors ragged.

Usually Harvard can stop a passing attack. Saturday costly fumbles gave the Tigers two chances in the first half and they marched to their first touchdown 47 yards, George Franke plunging over. The second came on a well-executed pass from Bob Perina to Bill Gallagher. Then, mainly through the skirting runs of Don Richards, the Crimson came back in the second half with touchdowns by Wayne Johnson and Leo Flynn.

Until 22 seconds from the end of the game that looked like all the scoring that would be done. Princeton had fumbled three times previously, but had always recovered. The fourth and final fumble was recovered by Sid Smith, guard who came into the game fresh and alert. Then came the play called by Lyle, who had never scored a varsity touchdown, and bedlam broke loose with the Harvards finally having a victory to cheer about.

Although it was a game uphill struggle for Harvard and a spectacular finish, to put it mildly, the football played, generally speaking, left much to be desired. Neither team played what is known as good football, but the victory and the Crimson courage offset its mistakes. According to its previous record, Princeton could not have played the football it is capable of. Whether a letdown after beating Navy, tieing Penn and trouncing Brown or not, the Tigers were not a good football team in that second half.

Back in the days when Harvard had good football teams because of good material, this coming week end would see a 'breather' scheduled. And Harvard would gain polish and rest with such a 'breather' to engage Brown and Yale in the finale. Right now Harvard needs just that, but going out to Michigan at this time to engage such force and odds is little short of a crime. Those kids will try with all they have but the results are not assuring. The schedule maker, for whatever reason, has not been exactly kind to the inexperienced Crimson youngsters from beginning to end this season.

Fortunately these times call for an all-major schedule for all colleges, and the future opponents, Brown and Yale, also have their problems. Brown must face a coming Holy Cross team this week end and that will not give the Bruins anything like a 'breather' before the Harvard game, Nov. 14, and Yale must play Cornell on this week end and then Princeton before Harvard.

In passing it might be recalled the old cry that Harvard is a November team is not necessarily justified by the victory over Crimson on Oct. 31, but it is interesting never-the-less.

Sports Around the Hub

Eagles Under Consideration

Despite transportation difficulties and a possible falling off of public interest due to the war, the football bowl topic is already apparent in intercollegiate circles. Local papers this morning carried the hint that powerful Boston College might again be invited to play in the Sugar Bowl at New Orleans on New Year's Day, perhaps against either Georgia Tech or University of Georgia. Nobody suggests how a sizeable grid squad or spectators could get railroad facilities. However, if part or much of the receipts from these bowl contests is turned over to war relief organizations, Washington will undoubtedly see that the boys are moved about first class.

Due to the fact that this is probably the last college football season for the duration, officials may tolerate bowl competion without question. We are wondering, though, if this 18-19 draft measure will wreck some of the bowl aspirants before New Year's Day.

* * *

Had the Bruins succeeded in getting clearance papers for a return to Boston last week, which would have enabled them to practice on Arena ice without interruption they no doubt would have broken away to a better start in this National Hockey League campaign. The locals had to sharpen themselves for Canadiens and Detroit by working out piecemeal fashion in the Forum at Montreal, at Cornwall and St. Catherine.

* * *

Bruins make their initial appearance at the Garden on Saturday night, Nov. 14, with Rangers their opponents. Meanwhile, the Art Ross aggregation keeps dates at Chicago on Thursday of this week and at Toronto Nov. 12. The service has hit the Bruins as hard as any other club in the N. H. L.

* * *

Harvard yachtsmen won the Erwin H. Schell Trophy in an intercollegiate dinghy regatta on the Charles River Basin yesterday, but not without a struggle. The Crimson tallied 72 points, with Holy Cross and M. I. T. right behind at 70 each. Yale had 68 and the Coast Guard Academy 62. Sixteen colleges competed. It was the last important regatta for a majority of the boys.

* * *

Boston University will be host for its fifth annual Massachusetts interscholastic cross country championship next Saturday morning at 11 a. m. over the Weston course, starting at Riverside Golf Club and ending at Nickerson Recreation Field. Entries have already been received from Beverly, Milton, Gardner, and Concord.

* * *

Briefs . . . The New England interscholastic cross-country run is off, probably for the duration, it is announced by L. F. Foote, headmaster of Northwood Center (N. H.) High School and chairman of the committee governing the run . . . Rhode Island State monopolized honors in the annual New England A. A. A. U. 10,000-meter amateur cross-country championships yesterday over a soggy Franklin Park course. Larry Barrett of the Rams was individual winner in 33m. 37.2s,. while their team total of 19 points was easily in front of the Norfolk Young Men's Association.

* * *

The picture of Gordie Lyle reaching for Jack Comeford's game-winning pass in the lengthy shadows of Harvard Stadium Saturday is one that lingers . . . Incidentally, the aftermath of the Harvard-Princeton game bears up the belief that a mere handful of police is meager protection if the boys are bent on tearing down the goal posts.

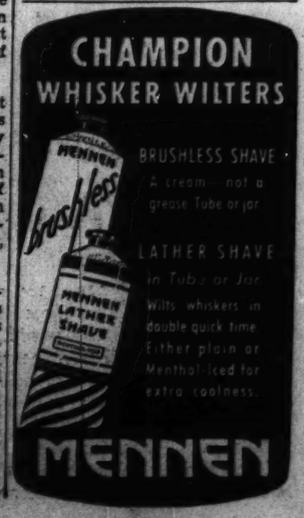
All-Star Cagers

CHICAGO (AP)—Nineteen outstanding college basketball players of last season have been nominated in a poll of 101 sports writers to meet the professional championship team of Oshkosh, Wis., Nov. 27, in the third annual all-star game.

The college squad included: Bob Davies, Seton Hall; Rudy Baric, West Virginia; Hank Beenders, Long Island U.; Joe Niland, Canisius, N. Y.; Stutz Modzelewski, Rhode Island.

Francis Commissioned

Chet Francis, a member of Indiana's 1940 national collegiate championship basketball team, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps Reserve and is expecting a foreign assignment.



Three Goldfish in a Bowl

By Carolyn Haywood

Author of "B Is for Betsy," "Primrose Day," etc. Illustrated by the Author

One afternoon, Betsy and Ellen and Billy, all met at Betsy's house. Billy and Ellen had brought the money they had earned to buy the wedding present for Miss Grey. Each of the children had seventy cents. It was all in nickels and dimes.

Just then, Betsy's mother came into the room. When she saw the money, she said: "I think I had better give you two one dollar bills. You might lose some of that change."

"Can I carry the money?" asked Billy.

Betsy and Ellen were not sure whether they wanted Billy to carry the money.

"The man always carries the money," said Billy. "See, I can put it in my pocket. It's safe in my pocket."

"Well, all right," said Betsy.

"Be careful of the ten cents," said Ellen.

Billy poked the two one dollar bills and the ten cents into his coat pocket.

They walked toward that part of the town where the shops were.

"Billy," said Betsy, "did you know that Ellen and I are going to be Miss Grey's Flower Girls?"

"What do you mean, 'Flower Girls?'" asked Billy.

"We're going to walk in front of Miss Grey at the wedding and carry baskets of flowers," said Ellen.

"Sounds crazy," said Billy.

"And we're going to wear long pink taffeta dresses," said Betsy.

"Gee! I'm glad I'm not a girl," said Billy; jumping over a fireplug.

The Ten-Cent Piece

"Billy, you've still got the money, haven't you?" shouted Betsy.

"Sure," said Billy.

"Well, you better look and see," said Betsy.

"Ah, I've got the money," said Billy, pulling it out of his pocket.

Out flew the ten-cent piece to the pavement. Before the children could pick it up, it rolled toward an iron grating and fell between the bars. The children rushed to the grating. They went down on their knees and peered through the bars. There lay the ten-cent piece, three feet below.

"Now look what you did!" said Betsy.

"It was your fault," said Billy. "If you hadn't made me look to see if I had the money, it wouldn't have fallen out."

"How will we get it up?" said Ellen.

"I could get it up with some chewing gum on the end of an umbrella," said Billy. "My daddy got a nickel up that way once. I saw him do it."

"Well, where are you going to get the umbrella?" asked Ellen.

"And the chewing gum?" asked Betsy.

Billy felt in his other pocket and pulled out a penny. "Now, I'll stay here and guard the dime," he said. "Ellen can take the penny and buy the chewing gum and Betsy, you run home and get an umbrella."

The two little girls ran off.

Ellen was back with the chewing gum, first. By the time Betsy arrived with the umbrella, Billy had the gum chewed up.

"Here's the umbrella," said Betsy. "I brought Father's 'cause it's longer.

Billy took the chewing gum out of his mouth and put it on the end of the umbrella.

"Wait a minute," cried Betsy. "Don't put all of it on the umbrella, 'cause if it falls off we won't have any more chewing gum."

"O. K.," said Billy.

He took half of the chewing gum off. Then he poked the umbrella down through the bars. Just as it was about to touch the ten-cent piece, the gum fell off.

Try, Try, Try Again

Billy put the other piece on more carefully. Once more, he poked it down. Very carefully he moved the umbrella nearer and nearer the ten-cent piece. At last, the umbrella touched it.

Billy lifted the umbrella.

"It's stuck!" shouted Ellen.

The children held their breath as Billy slowly raised the money. Nearer and nearer the grating it came. At last Billy could reach it. He pulled the coin off of the chewing gum and quickly put it in his pocket.

"Now, let's hurry," said Betsy, "or we'll never get the present."

The children hustled along. Before long, they came to the pet shop. The children always stopped to look in the window of the pet shop. Today, there were some Airedale puppies in one window and a monkey in the other.

"Oh, let's buy Miss Grey a puppy!" shouted Ellen.

"Oh, no!" cried Billy, "let's get her the monkey."

"Now Billy, we're not going to buy Miss Grey a monkey," said Betsy.

Billy pushed the two little girls into the store. A salesman came toward them.

"How much is the monkey?" asked Billy.

"I don't think we are going to buy it," said Ellen.

"The monkey is twenty-five dollars," said the salesman.

Billy's face fell. "I guess we won't buy it," he murmured.

"How much are the puppies?" asked Ellen.

A Helpful Salesman

"The puppies are ten dollars each," replied the salesman.

"Guess we won't buy a puppy either," said Ellen.

"Don't you have anything that is cheaper?" asked Billy.

"Well, we have some nice Persian kittens for five dollars," replied the salesman.

"Anything cheaper that that?" asked Billy.

"How would you like to have a nice rabbit?" asked the salesman, as he led the way to a corner of the shop. "The rabbit is only a dollar."

"That's too cheap," said Betsy. "We have two dollars and ten cents."

"I see!" said the salesman. "Is it for yourselves?"

"Oh, no!" cried the children. "It's for a wedding present for our teacher."

"Well, well!" said the salesman. "Now let me see. How about some goldfish? We have some beautiful goldfish. He led the way to a large tank filled with goldfish. You could give her three goldfish and you could each pick one out," he said.

"Oh, that would be nice," said Betsy.

"How much would that cost?" asked Billy.

"You could have three for one dollar and a half," said the salesman.

"What would we put them in?" asked Ellen.

"I can let you have a nice bowl for sixty cents," he replied.

"How much would that come to?" asked Billy.

"Two dollars and ten cents," replied the salesman.

The children beamed. Now they could each pick the fish they liked best and the price was just right.

The Story Starts Here

Betsy, Ellen and Billy were very busy planning to buy a present for their teacher, Miss Grey. Miss Grey was going to marry Mr. Jackson, who had bought the old house next door to Betsy's home and was fixing it up for them to live in.

Betsy picked out a bright orange goldfish. Ellen selected a silvery one with a beautiful fantail.

Billy Chooses

The salesman looked at Billy. "Which one do you want?" he said.

"I'll take the one in the bathing suit," replied Billy.

The salesman and the girls laughed. "Which one do you mean?" asked Betsy.

"That one with the stripes," said Billy; pointing to a lovely striped fish.

The salesman laughed very hard as he scooped up the striped fish.

When the three little fishes were safely in a cardboard box, the salesman wrapped up the glass bowl.

Billy carried the box of fish, Ellen carried the bowl and Betsy carried Father's umbrella.

When they arrived at Betsy's house, the children unwrapped the bowl and emptied the water and the fish into it. They were delighted with the present.

Just then, Betsy spied Mr. Jackson. "There's Mr. Jackson,

now!" cried Betsy. "He will take it over to Miss Grey's house for us."

Betsy rushed out into the garden. "Mr. Jackson!" she shouted, "Mr. Jackson!"

Mr. Jackson came over to the garden wall. "Mr. Jackson," said Betsy, "come over and see Miss Grey's wedding present."

Mr. Jackson leaped over the wall. When he went into the house and saw the bowl of goldfish, he said: "Well, isn't that great! We have received a lot of presents but no one else has given us goldfish. Miss Grey will be just as pleased as I am."

"It's your present too, isn't it?" said Ellen. "Because you are marrying Miss Grey."

"Well," said Mr. Jackson, as he went out with the bowl, "we will name the goldfish after the three of you—Billy, Betsy and Ellen.

"Well, I'm the one in the striped bathing suit," shouted Billy.

(Watch for another Betsy and Billy story on the page For Children next Monday.)

The Old Wind

The old wind takes a broom today
And loudly sweeps and brushes.
Up the valley and away
It hurries and it rushes.
All day long it sweeps and sweeps,
To pile the leaves in crackly heaps!

JUANITA D. MILLER

Red Squirrel Loses an Acorn

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

"Chuck, chuck . . . chip, chip . . . chur, chur!"

When Chickaree, the red squirrel, called out like this, it meant that he was excited.

Sometimes he got excited for no reason at all, and barked and scolded just for the fun of hearing himself. But today he was really angry. His small furry body quivered, and his bushy tail twitched, as he looked down from his perch on the lowest branch of a big forest tree.

"Chur, chur, chur," he called again.

"What's the matter, Red Squirrel?" asked a titmouse from a nearby branch. "Is there a danger in the forest?"

"It's that thief of a bluejay!" the red squirrel told him. "He just carried off an acorn I had hidden at the foot of my tree for winter food. He is eating it now, over there on the old stump."

"It serves you right, Red Squirrel," the titmouse said. "For you, too, carry things away that don't belong to you. You take eggs from the nests of little birds like me."

"Of course I do," the red squirrel said. "Because birds' eggs are a part of my food, just as nuts and berries and mushrooms are. All red squirrels eat birds' eggs. They are very good food, too."

"Oh, Red Squirrel, you are a thief!" cried the titmouse. And before the red squirrel could answer, the angry little bird flew away.

But the red squirrel only twitched his tail. "What a saucy fellow the titmouse is," he thought.

The jay had gone from the stump now, and the forest around the big tree was silent and empty.

Chickaree lifted his front paws and sat upright, looking about him. But he was too full of life to sit still very long. And running along the branch until he reached the trunk of the tree, he climbed down head first, his feet spread wide apart and his tail waving.

He liked to wander about over the trails he knew so well. Winter or summer, spring or fall, the forest world was always full of interest for him. Only on the bitterest winter days, or when the snow was too deep for him to venture outside his den in the hollow tree, was he content to lie down and sleep.

It was strange, he thought, how many forest creatures slept the winter through. It was strange, too, that the birds flew away before the cold days came.

But they had not all flown away, he remembered suddenly. The titmouse and the jay were still here. They would stay all winter long.

It was midafternoon when Chickaree returned to his den, his wanderings for the day finished. Just as he reached his doorway he heard, off in the forest somewhere, the call of the titmouse.

"Peto, peto, peto, peto," it said.

Chickaree, the red squirrel, gave his tail an excited flirt. And opening his mouth he called as loudly as he could: "Cheeree, cheeree, cheeree."

This meant that he hoped the saucy little titmouse would come again soon to the big tree to visit with him.

(Watch the page For Children Monday after next for the story of a squirrel.)

Drawn by Kate Rochelmeyer for The Christian Science Monitor

"Bluejay carried off my acorn," scolded Red Squirrel

The Tail of James

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

James and Alice Rat lived in a hole under the Cabmen's Shelter that stood by the gate leading into the Park.

They had lived in the hole for a long time and had no thought of leaving it. It was a warm, dry spot, and they enjoyed clearing up the bits of food the taximen left about. Sometimes it was all they could do to keep the place respectable, for even a rat's appetite will eventually be satisfied; but when they could eat no more, James would pass the bits down to Alice, and Alice would store them in the hole.

James was an unusual sort of rat. He was something of an artist in his way. While it was still dark he would run out of the hole under the Shelter, scurry across the pavement, push himself through a little opening he had found in the wall, and sit on the grass waiting for the sun to rise over the trees.

It was quiet and sweetly cool in the Park in those early morning hours; the few birds that were awake sang little short songs as if they were half dreaming, and the wind often rested for an hour at dawn. James would blink his eyes at the first stars and pick his way across the lawns looking over his shoulder to see the mark his tail had made in the grass. The dew on his whiskers made him sneeze.

All But—the Tail

It was while he was perched on a little mound one morning waiting for the sun to come and warm him that he began to think he would like to be a squirrel. He had heard one of the taxi drivers talking about the way the grey squirrels chased the red ones.

"Grey squirrels ought to be called 'Tree Rats' by rights," he had said; "the only real squirrels are the red ones."

"Tree Rats," James had repeated to himself. He liked the sound of the words. And so, the next morning, when he went into the Park, he looked about until he saw a grey squirrel perched up on one of the branches of an elm tree, balancing itself with its fine bushy tail.

"It is very like me," thought James. "It has got a face like mine, and legs like mine, and feet like mine. I believe I could be a Tree Rat if I tried."

He watched the way the squirrel held its food and nibbled it with its sharp teeth. "Just as I do," James thought.

And then he turned and looked at his tail. Instead of standing up beautifully over his back it lay behind him on the ground. It was quite bare—a very ugly tail, James thought.

When he went back to the hole under the Cabmen's Shelter he sat in a corner and moped.

"What's the matter with you?" asked Alice. "They've finished breakfast upstairs, aren't you going to tidy up?"

James's Idea

"I'm cold—my tail's cold," muttered James.

"What an idea!" said Alice. "How could it be cold on a fine, warm day like this?"

"It's very cold," James persisted. "I think I had better get something to put on it."

Alice's black eyes twinkled. "What a sight you'd be!" she laughed. "Fancy a rat with its tail wrapped up!"

James left his corner and wiggled his nose. "I'll tidy up the breakfast," he said, "and then I'll go into the Park and get something to put on my tail."

"You'd much better not," warned Alice. "You don't know what it might lead to."

"Lead to!" said James. "How could a tail lead to anything when it is always behind?"

So after breakfast he scuttled across the pavement again and through the little opening in the wall. There were not many people about, and he was able to make his way to the shed the gardeners used without being noticed. The door of the shed was open but the gardeners were not at home. James peered about in the half light. In a corner was an open packet of cotton wool which the gardeners used for packing special bulbs that had to be sent a long way.

James picked out a lump of the wool and fluffed it up until it stood out in a heap. He felt very excited. Then, with his clever little fingers, he fixed the wool onto his tail with a length of raffia.

"A Tree Rat!" he whispered to himself. "A real Tree Rat!"

He left the shed and tried to run across the grass, but his tail felt lumpy and kept catching in everything.

"I shall soon get used to it," he assured himself. "In a day or two I shan't notice it at all."

He tried to jerk it over his back, but being a tail that had always lain down it didn't seem to know what it was supposed to do.

James began to feel rather sad.

"I had better go home and rest for a bit," he said to himself, and creeping out from the bushes he began to make his way slowly across a lawn.

Thinking Better of It

It was then that the serious trouble started. James was not used to people. He was not used to personal remarks, or being laughed at, or having things thrown at him. If it ever chanced that the taxi drivers saw him tidying up the Shelter he immediately took refuge in the hole. But here he was, far from home, on the wrong side of the wall, with lots of faces and voices and legs and things all around him, and with a terrible nuisance in the shape of his tail.

Never before had he felt so utterly helpless. He dodged this way and that trying to escape from the inquisitive Park people, trying to reach the bushes with their deep, kind shadows. But whichever way he turned noises met him.

James, however, was a good doubler, and in his extremity he remembered a trick or two he had been taught in early youth. He ran straight ahead for a couple of yards, turned, twisted to the right, and with his last ounce of energy made for the bushes.

He was safe! He crouched in a hollow beneath the leaves and waited for the noise to die down. And there, with much trouble and patience, he made his tail natural again.

It was long past lunch time when he reached home, and Alice's nose and whiskers were showing expectantly at the opening of the hole when he crept under the Shelter.

"I'm famished," she said. "Wherever have you been?"

"Only in the Park," James replied.

Alice looked at him suspiciously for a moment but she was too hungry to question him further.

James blinked his eyes and wiggled his nose. "Food!" he cried, and felt so glad to be safely home that he gave a little twisty dance as he ran off to tidy up the Shelter.

"A thin tail is really handsomer," he said to himself smugly, glancing back at his own wiry tail, "besides being lighter to carry around."

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	350,210
1942 volume to date	93,928,176
1941 volume to date	119,095,276

Stock Market Resuming Its Forward Swing

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—The pull generally was upward in today's stock market as bullish sentiment was strengthened by further cheering war news from the Solomons.

Moderately higher prices were the rule at the start of the new week and month. Steels eventually came to the fore and advances of fractions to a point or so were well spread over the ticker tape by mid-day. The pace was brisk for a while, with sizable blocks of low-quoted issues expanding volume. Dealings dwindled after noon and top marks were reduced for most favorites near the close. Transfers were around 700,000 shares.

Registering new peaks for 1942 were Canadian Pacific, Northern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Consolidated Edison, Crucible Steel and Graham-Paige. Given support were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet, American Telephone, Eastman Kodak, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Southern Pacific, Kennecott, United Aircraft, J. I. Case and International Harvester.

Sears Roebuck pushed ahead when directors declared a $1.25 extra dividend as well as the regular quarterly disbursement of 75 cents. Similar payments were voted at this time last year.

Rails were propped by the nine months' statement of Southern Pacific revealing net equal to $13.31 a common share, against $7.28 in the like period a year ago.

Twin City Rapid Transit preferred came to life when the company reported earnings for the first three quarters of $19.26 a share on this senior stock, on which there are accumulations, compared with $1.36 in the 1941 months.

Motors, coppers, oils and rubbers failed to do much on the recovery side.

In the curb rising inclinations were exhibited by Gulf Oil, Electric Bond & Share, Creole Petroleum, Aluminum of America and Pantepec. Backward at intervals were American Gas, McWilliams Dredging and Niagara Hudson Power.

Rail Bonds Active

Railroad bonds were in broad demand today, many in the low to medium priced brackets advancing small fractions to more than a point. Near the final hour the general trend of the market was steady with changes in most groups small.

Ahead at times were Rock Island 4½s of '52, and refunding 4s, International Great Northern adjusted 6s of '52, Missouri Pacific convertible 5½s, general 4s and "F" 5s of '77, Missouri-Kansas-Texas adjusted 5s of '67, Frisco 4½s of '78, Southern Pacific refunding 4s and collateral 4s of '49 and Chicago & Alton 3s of '49.

Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s ran into some selling and lost ground at one time, as did Atlantic Coast Line first 4s.

U. S. Governments were quiet and steady on the stock exchange and over the counter. Foreign loans were narrow, Australian 5s of '57 moving up around a point in one trade.

Rail Oil Shipments To East Off 10 P. C. In Week, Says Ickes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Fuel Coordinator Harold Ickes said that railroad shipments of oil to the East during the week ended Oct. 24 dropped to an average of 759,213 barrels daily, a decline of approximately 10 per cent from the preceding week and almost 100,000 barrels below the record figure attained in September.

The decrease was attributable in part to the flood in the Middle Atlantic area, Mr. Ickes said, which interfered with return of empty tank cars to production areas for reloading.

He said 70,576 cars were in service in the East, or some 2,000 less than during the preceding week, and that 1,138 tank cars were sent into New England last week in an effort to build up storage of heating oil there because that section would feel the winter more quickly and intensely than areas to the south.

While this was about 300 cars more than in the previous week, it still was short of the 1,300 which Mr. Ickes said would be necessary to keep New England supplies at the level of 75 per cent of last year, at which he was aiming.

The co-ordinator said he felt it would be necessary to get a second pipe line paralleling the 24-inch crude oil pipe line to be constructed from the Texas oil fields to the New York-Philadelphia refining area by way of Norris City, Ill.

He said the second line would carry petroleum products which were refined in Texas and that it would help materially in sending products abroad for military purposes by releasing seagoing tankers now required between the Gulf Coast and East Coasts.

Mr. Ickes said that when the Texas to New York-Philadelphia crude-oil line is completed, as projected by next June 1, it would release 72 tankers from the Gulf-East Coast run. Mr. Ickes said he was "hopeful" that this line would alleviate the eastern shortage of petroleum for civilian use, but added he could not predict it because it was uncertain how great the military demand would be.

Bank Would Pay Taxes On Budget Basis

"The new tax measure provides for a sharp increase in federal taxes. Individual payments to the Government in 1943 will be not only two or three but in some cases nearly 20 times higher than for this year, depending on the amount of income, dependents and the like. Practically all groups in the nation will feel the pinch and will be compelled to make drastic changes in their living standards," says the First National Bank of Boston in its current New England Letter.

Continuing the bank says, "A stenographer with no dependents, for Instance, having an annual salary of $1,500, will pay approximately $200 in federal taxes, or nearly four times as much as she paid this year. A married person with two dependents, receiving $5,000 a year, would pay around $725, or about three and one half times more than this year's tax, and so on.

Aggregate $39 Billion

"It is expected that $24 billion in taxes will be collected on the basis of the recent tax measure. The Treasury has plans under way for an additional tax bill of $6 billion, bringing the total to $30 billion. If we add to this the estimated $9 billion of state and local levies, we obtain an aggregate of $39 billion in taxes for next year.

"The steep increase in taxes is necessary in order to finance as large a proportion as possible of the staggering war expenditures out of current income as well as to serve as a brake on inflation. There can be no objection to the amount of the tax but a more convenient system of collection should be devised.

"The new tax measure was not approved until the latter part of October so that only a comparatively short time remains in which to make provisions for the unusually large payment that will soon be due. When federal taxes were largely confined to the more wealthy element of our population, it did not make so much difference if taxes lagged a year behind income receipts. But in 1943 about 35 million persons will be required to file income tax returns and, of that number, about 10 million will be making returns for the first time.

"A vast majority of these taxpayers are ill-prepared to meet these new obligations. It is useless to say that they had been warned earlier in the year of the heavy charges facing them. The facts are that the average person pays his bills out of current income and does not accumulate savings to meet unusual demands.

"There is grave danger under the present setup that there will be a marked increase in tax delinquencies, in defaults and in personal debts, and that many may be forced to stop paying installments on war savings bonds. In fact, a large proportion of our population may find themselves involved in perpetual financial bondage.

Pay-As-You-Go Basis

"The present system of a year lag in the collection of taxes on income is as out of date as the bow and arrow would be in modern warfare. What is needed is to streamline the tax collection system to present-day requirements. This can be done by placing taxes on a pay-as-you-go basis — the system used in Great Britain where taxes are checked off currently at the pay window.

"Federal income taxes have become such a large element of living costs that they must be placed on a budget basis as are other important personal expenditures. In other words, taxes should be geared to current receipts and not to the previous year's income, as is now the case.

"In order to place the nation's taxpayers on a pay-as-you-go basis in 1943, and to avoid paying two years' taxes in one year, it would be necessary to skip a year. This could be done, as suggested by Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, by considering taxes now paid on 1941 income as applying to 1942. The 1943 taxes would then apply to that year's income and the taxpayers could start with a clean slate.

"The Treasury would continue to receive its revenue currently and the only loss incurred by the cancellation of taxes on 1941 income would be when a taxpayer died or for any other reason ceased to pay taxes. In any event, the loss would be spread over a period of time and might be wholly compensated for by a decline in tax delinquencies and by a more complete and accurate coverage of income tax payments."

C. I. T. Reports Decline In 9 Months' Net to $3.10

NEW YORK (AP)—The Commercial Investment Trust Corp. and subsidiaries, industrial bankers, reported net earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30 were $11,285,985, equal after preferred dividend requirements to $3.10 a common share, compared with $14,058,859 or $3.89 a common share in the corresponding period of 1941.

For the quarter ended Sept. 30 net was $3,684,086 or $1.01 a common share after preferred requirements, against $4,895,156 or $1.35 in the September quarter of 1941.

Since it had accrued taxes at a higher rate than proved necessary, the corporation said it was able to restore $714,058 to earnings of the first six months of 1942.

Commerce and Finance

Nelson to Outline New Method of Apportioning War Materials

Business and Industry

Zelomek Finds Excess Buying Power Still Big

NEW YORK (AP)—Despite higher taxes and a higher cost of living, an International Statistical Bureau study showed, Americans will have $17,000,000,000 in 1943 left over because of shortages.

"Any belief that the new tax bill will cause a great decline in spending in 1943 must be modified in accordance with the supply of goods that will be available for consumers," the bureau concluded.

"As a matter of fact, there will be more money available than there will be goods to spend it for, despite the increase in income tax rates."

The study, directed by A. W. Zelomek, I. S. B. economist, found the lack of automobiles to buy would leave $6,000,000,000 to $7,000,000,000 in American pockets, the restrictions on housing would account for another $3,000,000,000 or more, while the remainder would be due to unavailable foods, household items, clothing, medical care, furnishings, transportation and education.

Mr. Zelomek suggested a large part of the tax payments would come from savings, normally around $21,000,000,000 at the estimated national income rate of $120,000,000,000 in 1943. This would tend to counterbalance the effect of taxes on increasing incomes.

The excess purchasing power, the International Statistical Bureau study showed, probably will be in the hands of the lower and the higher income brackets, since middle income (white collar) workers have not been aided by war prosperity although they are taxed relatively heavily.

It showed the excess after taxes in the wage-earner group would be around $2,750,000,000 and that the dollar volume of buying by this group would be "most aggressive." Some of that buying, it noted, would be absorbed through purchases of better-than-usual quality merchandise.

The other free-spenders — with war and inflationary developments a psychological factor—would be those families with incomes of $10,000 or more a year.

Greater buying by this group would follow from a belief that the war would end soon or from fears of inflation, the study concluded.

Germany Forcing Netherlands To Purchase Bonds

LONDON (Netherlands Indies News Agency)—The German authorities in the Netherlands have warned that a forced loan would be levied on the population if a billion - guilder loan announced Wednesday was not subscribed.

The announcement said the loan was being offered at 99½, bearing 3½ per cent interest and redeemable in 20 years. It added that 400,000,000 guilders had been subscribed in advance and that the public was expected to meet the remaining 600,000,000 guilders.

The German-controlled Hilversum radio declared that if the loan was not subscribed it would be replaced by a forced loan, issued at par and bearing only 2 per cent, with the bonds to be redeemed under par. The announcement said the amounts seized in the event of a compulsory loan would be double the sums which individuals have been asked to subscribe "voluntarily."

Netherlands financial circles here expressed belief that the threat of force indicated that the German issue had met with a cool response. These quarters said that one of the purposes of the loan apparently was to consolidate the floating debt of the German regime in Holland, which now amounts to more than 3,000,000,000 guilders—about $1,620,000,000.

Merchandise Exports Set New Records

WASHINGTON (AP) — Merchandise exports—exclusive of shipments to American military forces abroad—exceeded $700,000,000 in both August and September and were the highest on record for those months, the Census Bureau reported.

The September total was $718,187,000 and the August total was $702,304,000. The bureau said that these monthly figures had been exceeded during several months in 1919 and 1920.

Exports for the first nine months of this year aggregated $5,457,000,000, exceeding the total for all of 1941. The export figures include lend-lease shipments.

Imports in August amounted to $184,432,000 and in September to $189,642,000, which the bureau said were the lowest totals for any months since the outbreak of the war in Europe. However, it added, they exceeded the 1938 monthly average and also the average for the first nine months of 1939.

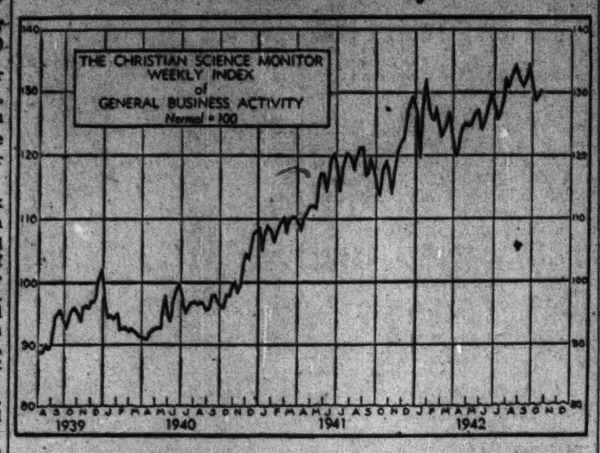
Retailers Asked to Collect Silk and Nylon Stockings

NEW YORK (AP)—America's retail stores were urged to help out in the hosiery salvage campaign which will begin officially Nov. 16.

Old silk and nylon stockings will be processed for manufacture into war-use materials.

Law Hahn, general manager of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, urged retailers to collect used and washed hosiery and forward it to the Government-owned Defense Supplies Corp. at Green Island, N. Y.

Monitor Index of Business Advances Moderately in Week



The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity advanced moderately during the week ended Oct. 24 to 130.7 (prel.) from 129.5 for the preceding week. For the week ended Oct. 25 the index registered 119.0.

The three components of the index contributed to its rise. Bank debits outside New York City rebounded sharply during the week to the highest weekly total on record. The week's gain was somewhat greater than seasonal, lifting the adjusted figure to the best level since the end of last month.

Production of electricity rose further during the week, nearly recovering to the all-time high level of mid-September. As with debits, the increase was greater-than-seasonal, carrying the adjusted index above the level of the last three weeks.

Miscellaneous freight carloadings which a week ago appeared to have started the autumn decline a little earlier than usual reversed its direction and recorded a contraseasonal gain.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Oct.24 '42	Oct.17 '42	Oct.25 '41
Combined index	130.7	129.5	119.0
Bk debits outside NYC	147.3	143.4	128.3
Elec power production	119.8	119.0	113.2
Misc carloadings	125.1	124.1	117.3

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market last week shook out prices slightly so that the averages lost about half what they gained the previous week. Volume was lower on the downside—a favorable sign—the bullish opinion in the Street was not disconcerted. The set-back, if not of technical origin, was chiefly explained by the uncertain American position on Guadalcanal.

Third-quarter earnings statements were interesting, particularly the four big ones, Steel, Bethlehem, Motors and Chrysler, but they carried little surprise. Everybody expected declines. Bethlehem, in fact, did quite well with a third quarter net of almost as much, $7,445,000, as in the third quarter of 1941, $7,900,000. In fact the utilities were fairly strong on evidence that they had "over-accrued" taxes for the calendar year to date.

Politics and the Market

A prime support to the market is the expectation of substantial Republican or conservative, anti-New Deal gains in the election tomorrow. The guess is that the vote will reflect public reaction against the politics-as-usual and New-Deal-as-usual which have braked the war economy. The reaction is not toward pacifism but toward more war and less politics. This, the guess is, will help the market to rise, bringing stock prices to a somewhat more realistic "times-earnings" ratio as the Harold Laski influence in Washington is weakened.

The new and major change in the war production program is slated to be announced today by Donald Nelson. It means the ultimate scrapping of the priorities system and of the short-lived and cumbersome PRP system of last summer.

The new allocations system will work in steel as follows. The steel industry will provide an estimate of how much steel of different types it can provide at capacity for the first quarter of 1943. Then a board of government officials will sit down with the estimated steel requirements of shipping, aviation, construction, and so on, and fit the one schedule to the other. It seems simple in principle. The British shifted over to it after only three months' war-time experiment with the priorities system. In the quarterly allocations meetings, which last only two or three hours, a government official "represents" each industry that wants steel, and conflicts of interest are threshed out then and there.

An extraordinary situation has developed in the "re-negotiation of contracts" picture. A new government agency is actually going out and trying to convince business that it is business' friend, not its enemy. Price Adjustment Board officials are worried about the immense resistance and inertia being presented against Public Law No. 528 and are trying to get a message over to business that re-negotiation is neither as painful nor as time-consuming as most businessmen appear to think.

Food Czar Talked

Success of the scrap collection is shown by current high steel operating rates. From here on the emphasis will be largely on industrial scrap, with steel company sales forces taking an active part going through customers' plants with the customers to cull out unused machinery on the principle that "if it hasn't been used for three months, scrap it." Emphasis, so far as the public is concerned, will switch over to collection of waste fats and grease.

Talk now is that Washington will soon appoint a Food Czar. The Grocery Manufacturers' Association is now for it as well as the National American Retail Grocers' Association. Agriculture Department naturally does not like the idea very much. Another possibility in the food trade is the appearance of more "informative advertising" such as the automobile, oil, and rubber people have been putting out. A forerunner was the big recent ad of the Meat Institute on how to buy meat economically.

All the reserve banks have now lowered the re-discount rate to ½ per cent. It is hard to see how it can make much difference; in the old days the theory was that the banks could make a little on the margin between the re-discount and a somewhat higher rate on the paper rediscounted. But current low rates on governments, of which the new one-year ⅞ per cent certificates are typical, leave little profit margin over a rediscount rate even as low as ½ per cent. Of more significance was the word from Allan Sproul, head of the New York Federal, that the banks will be expected to take a certain volume of governments anyway. That is the way things are likely to be done in the money market for the duration.

WPB Warns Firms Of Priority Aid Deadline Nov. 5

The War Production Board has warned manufacturers that unless their applications for priority aid for the first quarter of 1943 are in Washington by November 5 they may get no materials. Only about their applications have been received from the 30,000 firms required to operate under the production requirement plan.

"Laggard firms not only are jeopardizing their own operations but are hampering the war effort as a whole," said Ernest Kanzler, WPB director general for operations.

The tabulations for requests of the materials to be used in the first three months of next year will start Thursday, Mr. Kanzler said, and firms whose applications are not received by that date "may find that it will be impossible to include their requirements in the tabulation."

In addition to the 15,000 companies which have filed so far, requests for extensions covering another 3,500 plants have been received. This leaves 11,500 plants yet to be heard from.

Rail Freight Running Time In West Lengthened a Day

CHICAGO (AP)—Railroad freight running time between Chicago-St. Louis and the Pacific Coast will be lengthened by one day beginning 12:01 a. m., Sunday, Nov. 1, C. E. Johnston, chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives, announced.

Mr. Johnston asserted the new schedules will provide westbound eighth morning delivery from Chicago at all Pacific Coast terminals, eighth morning delivery from St. Louis at the North Pacific Coast and seventh morning delivery from St. Louis at California terminals.

Eastbound, the new schedules will provide eighth morning delivery at both St. Louis and Chicago, as well as eighth morning connections for eastern destinations.

"It is expected that these changes will not only provide for fuller utilization of locomotives and equipment, but will also produce a better on-time performance," Mr. Johnston stated.

Pittsburgh Coal Net Off

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh Coal Company reported consolidated net profit for the three months ended Sept. 30 of $443,747 after all charges including provision for taxes of $489,702, equivalent to $1.84 a share on 348,469 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock. This compared with $880,233 or $3.51 a share in the like period of 1941.

War Industries New Allocation Plan Is Ready

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board will announce a new plan of apportioning materials to war industries designed to stop waste and thereby make more materials available for increased quantities of essential weapons.

Although so complicated in its details that officials indicated a small-sized volume was necessary to explain it, the plan was said to be as simple in its fundamentals as manufacturing only one steering wheel for every jeep. The company that assembles jeeps will dole out the material to the firm that makes steering columns to make sure the numbers of parts come out even in terms of complete jeeps.

Abolishes PRP System

Mr. Nelson called a special press conference for today at which he will outline the program along with WPB Vice Chairman Ferdinand Eberstadt and C. E. Wilson, Undersecretary of the Navy James F. Forrestal and Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson. The plan is scheduled to be put into effect gradually, with full operation planned in the second quarter of 1943.

Using jeeps as a hypothetical example, officials said that the present system of doling out steel and other materials theoretically permitted, in many cases, a waste of steel by making twice as many steering columns for jeeps as were needed while lack of the same steel hampered the manufacture of other weapons.

The present system, called the production requirements plan (PRP), calls for the allowance of steel, copper, lumber, rubber and other materials by the WPB to each manufacturer.

In the case of a single tank, for instance, a hundred different companies making different parts of the same tank might put in individual requistions for materials and get them. There is no method of gearing the production rate of these various companies, however, so that they will produce at the same comparative rate. Hence, there may be too many of certain parts of tanks and too few of other parts. Where there are excess parts, valuable materials are tied up or even wasted.

The new plan, as yet unnamed, will abolish this system in about 80 per cent of war production. In these cases, the armed services and other major agencies concerned with procurement will apportion among themselves the overall supply of materials. Needs of civilians also will be considered when the "pie is cut."

How Plan Works

Then the Army, again using a hypothetical example, will provide its tank arsenals with enough of the Army's share of the materials to make a certain number of completed tanks. The tank arsenals then will redistribute their share of steel and other materials among subcontractors making parts, and the subcontractors may in some cases redistribute their portions to still other manufacturers making smaller parts.

Actually, pieces of paper representing quotas of materials will pass from army to contractor, to subcontractor, to sub-sub-contractor, but whoever buys the materials will have to confine himself to the quota.

Officials hope that it will be impossible, under this scheme, for production of any part of the weapon to run too far ahead of the completed articles. The part-maker who got ahead of his schedule would automatically run out of materials.

In some cases this will limit production, since output of some individual parts may be slowed down. But in an overall sense, officials expect the plan to speed up manufacture of desired weapons, since there should be no accidental shortages of materials crippling a vital factory. In the last several months there have been reports of such temporary shutdowns of war plants.

In about 20 per cent of war output, it will not be feasible to adopt the new scheme. An example was said to be a company which makes common bolts and nuts for thousands of different industrial cussomers. It is regarded as impractical to have the bolt and nut maker get his materials in tiny pieces from each of his customers. In these cases, materials will be apportioned substantially as they have been in the past.

Nat'l Steel Third Quarter Net of $1.29 Below 1941

PITTSBURGH (AP) — The National Steel Corporation reported net earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30, after all charges, of $2,838,883.78, equal to $1.29 per share on 2,205,667 shares.

This compared with $3,200,452.53, equal to $1.45 per share on 2,204,687 shares, in the similar period of 1941; and with $2,750,444.85, equal to $1.25 per share, in the quarter ended June 30, 1942.

Solvay Process Plans New Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The Solvay Process Company of Syracuse, N. Y., largest producer of alkalies in the United States, will establish a concentration plant at Kings Mountain to utilize lithium-bearing spodumene, Governor Broughton said. The announcement, made on approval of the War Production Board, said the plant would initially cost several hundred thousands dollars, would employ 50 persons and start production in the early spring of 1943.

Archaic Milk Trade Practices Crumbling as Rationing Looms

Third of three articles on the shortages in the dairy industry induced by lend-lease requirements and increased consumer takings, and the changes that loom as subsidies and rationing make their appearance.

By Harold Fleming

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stories on this page last week pointed out that shortage of dairy products now threatens, as a result of dairymen's difficulties and of mounting lease-lend and American consumer takings. It pointed out that the result might be rationing of butter, stoppage of ice cream production, or both.

Rationing is likely to follow swiftly on the heels of a shortage this time, though it has not in the past. A year ago there was a threatened shortage of cheese, but no one mentioned rationing for it. In those days, however, Washington wasn't prepared to ration anything. Those days are gone forever. With the new ration-books and the new machinery, central and local, quick rationing action is now possible and likely in the face of any excess of demand over supply.

Incidentally some happy dealer in words is likely soon to broadcast a substitute for "shortage" in such cases as meat and dairy products. The word "shortage" seems to mean that the supply has shrrunk. Actually the demand has increased beyond the supply. There is as much supply as ever, but vastly more demand. One of those arguments is possible like the old one of whether a business depression meant "over-production" or "under-consumption." Today the argument would be between "under-production" or "over-consumption" —or, perhaps, "under-supply" versus "over-demand."

Subsidies Likely to Grow

However, the times are likely to do more to the milk business than merely put part of it under rations. For one thing, it is financially pinched, and already in New York is receiving a subsidy. In other words it cannot at present prices produce as much as Washington wants it to produce, and since its prices aren't likely to be raised except in isolated cases, Federal money is likely to be jimmied into it here and there to keep the milk flowing in the desired volume. But on the other hand it is also due for a good deal of rationalizing. It is carrying along many expensive carry-overs and economic solecisms from the past, and the government which pays the piper seems likely in the not distant future to call the tune and shear off some of these out-dated economic curiosities.

The price to the household consumer of fluid milk in New York City is now being ingeniously subsidized to the extent of about half a cent a quart. The farmers get $3.30 per 100 pounds for their Class I milk. Some government agency buys it, then sells it to the distributors at $3.10. Twenty cents a hundred pounds is close to half a cent a quart. It is paid because the retail price, under General Max, can't be raised, and the price to the farmers, under the Farm Act of 1938, can't be lowered, and the distributors can't live in between. So it can be argued that it is a subsidy, or that it isn't. Anyway it is due to be continued, and likely to be increased.

Another subsidy may soon appear in the form of some kind of special low price for government-held corn and wheat sold to dairy farmers. But since the present price for these grains is an artificial, political, and government-hoisted price, that too can also be said to be a subsidy, or not to be a subsidy. What the government gives, it takes away, and vice versa.

Archaic Practices Going

The archaic practices in the milk business which are likely to be whittled away as the pressure of the war on the home front increases, are in two generai classes. One is comprised in the system of artificially restricted "milksheds" and the other in the present unnecessary and wasteful methods of city wagon distribution to homes.

At present the country is divided into water-tight—or milk-tight—milk sheds in which sanitary inspection is used as a tariff wall. New York City will not accept milk except from farms inspected by its own men, and its own inspectors won't go to farms beyond a certain distance. Milk is not acceptable from farms inspected and O.K.'d by Philadelphia or Newark inspectors—and vice versa. It is like the variegated pattern of state inspection of highway trucks, now happily lifted for the duration, or like the arrangements between 48 jealous insurance regulation bodies.

This thing is now being looked into carefully by Washington and by industry representatives. It is bound to cause trouble when and if shortages begin to get acute, for it will prevent a surplus or near-surplus from one area from being available in another.

There is an interesting side angle to this. While one investigation is being made into the prospect of clearing away these artificial obstructions, so that milk can travel farther, if necessary, another investigation is being made into the possibility of cutting down the cross-hauling of milk. Some of this cross-hauling is by truck, from the farm to the creamery, cheese factory, etc., and some is by railroad tank car. It may be that when the artificial, political, and uneconomic obstructions are cleared away, certain transport difficulties may become more important. This, however, is progress—solving one problem only to have another one turn up. Some people consider this a good argument against progress.

Revolutionary Changes Impend

The other luxury in the milk business is in the final delivery of fluid milk. Last May the Office of Defense Transport ordered all distributors — department stores, wholesalers, etc., as well as the milk companies—to cut out all luxury deliveries and then cut the remainder down 25 per cent. The aim was to save rubber and gasoline.

The milk companies in New York cut out special deliveries, call-backs, etc. Then they proposed to cut out daily deliveries and to deliver every other day. The saving would have been about a cent a quart, or twice the recent subsidy, and it would have been passed on to the consumer. The drivers' union rose in wrath, their jobs threatened. They took the case to the War Labor Board, and there it still rests. Milk is handled today so well that from New York City it is delivered in Panama still fresh and millions of quarts of New York milk-shed milk are being drunk daily in such places as Miami, Jacksonville, Savannah and other cities along the Atlantic seaboard.

Rationalization of house delivery would bring many other changes, in pricing, packaging, and routing. The price for the second and third quart might be cut below the first quart to increase consumption without increased delivery cost. The base pay for delivery men in New York and Chicago is now so high as to discourage selling.

Containers could be made more economical. Experience and studies may be made in the zoning of cities to see if duplicate or parallel routes could be cut; it is done in London but the companies here do not care for the idea. Delivery now costs almost as much as the farmer gets for the milk in the first place.

The longer the war lasts the more likely it is that revolutionary changes will be made in the milk business.

New Method of Finishing Tin Plate Found to Conserve War-Scarce Tin

PITTSBURGH (AP) — A new method of finishing tin plate so as to conserve war-scarce tin and eliminate corrosion in tin cans containing food urgently needed for Uncle Sam's fighting forces was announced.

The method, conceived by Glenn E. Stoltz of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, uses high frequency radio waves to heat the tin coating so it will flow evenly over its steel foundation. It performs in one-tenth the time a task that previously required ponderous furnaces or huge vats of hot oil, the company said.

The radio waves produce a smooth, shiny, corrosion-resisting finish on the plate, doing away with microscopic pits in which acid from certain foods gathered, causing corrosion.

This is a final step in making electrolytic tin plate, a process which uses only one-third as much tin as the system of dipping steel sheets into tanks of molten tin.

In a demonstration here, a three-inch-wide strip of steel was coated by passing it through a chemical bath in which bars of pure tin were suspended. An electrical current had "dissolved" the bars, depositing the tin in a fine layer over the steel but leaving the surface dull gray and marred by microscopic peaks and valleys.

The tin-plated strip was then passed through the coils of a 10-foot length of copper tubing, emerging with a mirror-like finish and ready for the can manufacturer.

An engineer explained that a high frequency alternating current, surging through the coils, sent out radio waves which whipped around the tin plate, setting up counter currents near the surface and melting the minute peaks down into the tiny valleys.

Canadian Nat'l Railways Invests in Victory Loan

OTTAWA (CP)—The National War Finance Committee announced that the Canadian National Railways have subscribed $10,052,700 to the third victory loan, and that the system's employees, taking advantage of the pay roll savings plan, have contributed a further $3,000,000 to date.

On Wednesday, 84,210 Canadians contributed to the day's total of $43,674,400, bringing the cumulative figure, as at the close of business on the ninth day of the campaign, to $458,258,300, which compared with approximately $425,344,250 at the end of the ninth day of the second victory loan.

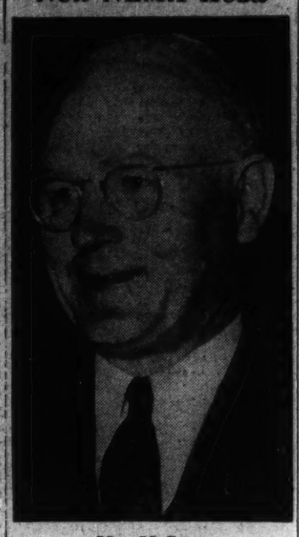
So far, 462,907 persons have subscribed to the third victory loan and of these 145,956 have contributed a dollar total of $13,838,500 under the payroll savings plan.

The campaign, which has a minimum objective of $750,000,000, closes at the end of next week.

Abbott Laboratories

CHICAGO (AP)—Abbott Laboratories, manufacturers of pharmaceutical products, reported net profit of $1,416,763 or $1.76 a common share in the nine months ended Sept. 30 against revised net profit of $1,733,023 or $2.24 a common share in the same 1941 period.

New NEMA Head



Max McGraw

President, McGraw Electric Co., Chicago, elected President of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, succeeding George C. Thomas, Jr., President of the Thomas & Betts Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

New Nickel-Less Nickels Issued At Philadelphia Mint

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Thousands of new wartime nickels are in circulation here, fresh from the Philadelphia mint. You can spot one by looking to see if your Jefferson nickel has a letter "P" conspicuously carved over the dome of Monticello on the reverse side.

If the "P" appeears, you'll know your nickel isn't a nickel nickel. It will still be the twentieth part of a dollar. It will still play a juke box or buy a five-cent candy bar, providing they aren't rationed, and if you drop it on the sidewalk it will still roll through a grating. But, technically and metallurgically, it just hasn't a whiff of nickel in it.

In content, the "for the duration" five-cent piece is 35 per cent silver, 56 per cent copper and 9 per cent manganese, instead of being 75 percent copper and 25 per cent nickel. We're sending the saved copper and nickel to Hitler and Togo—in a manner of speaking.

When other mints start turning out the nickel-less pieces, which will be soon, other mint letters will be seen over the Monticello dome.

Pamphlet on New Revenue Act

NEW YORK — Manufacturers Trust Company is distributing a pamphlet "The Revenue Act of 1942" which contains the text of the bill which became law by the signature of the President on Oct. 21, 1942, with an explanation of the various provisions, as well as charts and tables showing the application of the new rates.

'Hidden' Taxes Coming Out Into the Open

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—A lot of taxes the experts used to classify as "hidden" came out of their foxholes Oct. 31 to bite the purchaser in the pocketbook. Cigar taxes are one of these, the levy on the nickel brands being increased from the present $2 per $1,000 to $4. Manufacturers and sellers may absorb this in some instances, but the fellow who smokes one will do most of the chipping in.

It's all in a good cause, however, for Uncle Sam expects increases now effective in a miscellaneous array of taxes to bring in an additional $495,900,000 during the course of a year. This will be about enough to build five battleships and a cruiser.

He will up that take by $157,700,000 Dec. 1 when a new 3 per cent tax goes into effect on the transportation cost of freight and express shipments, except for coal, where the Government's charge will be 4 cents a short ton.

Whisky taxes are going up from $4 to $6 a gallon on 100 proof stuff. That means bonded whisky will cost 50 cents more a quart, straight drinks about 5 cents more apiece.

Beer also may be more expensive by the bottle but probably not by the mug, the tax increasing from the present $6 a barrel to $7. The tax on wines goes up, too, ranging from the increase from 7 to 10 cents on a half pint of sparkling wine or champagne to an increase from 65 cents to $1 a gallon on wines containing between 21 and 24 per cent alcohol.

Christmas perfume, if imported and containing alcohol, is going to be higher also, the tax increasing from the present $4 to $6 a gallon.

There is at least one tax you can put down in your notebook against the day when Uncle Sam confronts you with his income tax bill. The tax on your regular local telephone service is advancing from the present 6 per cent to 10 per cent of the bill. Since it's plainly marked on the bill, the best word is that you can deduct it from your income as a tax paid by you.

The tax on long distance calls and telegrams will be 20 per cent of their cost, instead of the present levy of 5 cents for each 50-cent charge on messages costing more than 24 cents. Leased wire and open line telephone service will draw a levy of 15 per cent instead of 10, as will cable and radio messages.

Taking the train, bus or plane home for Thanksgiving (except a short ride within commuting distance) will involve the payment of 10 per cent of the price of the ticket as tax instead of the present 5 per cent.

Uncle Sam's take on cigarettes will be increased from $7.80 to $8.40 per 1,000. He will extract 6 cents, istead of 4½, per gallon on lubricating oils, levy 25 per cent instead of 10 per cent on the cost of cameras, lenses and photo equipment, and charge 15 per cent instead of 10 on films and plates, including motion picture but excluding X-ray.

COMING

in the Weekly Magazine Section of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOVEMBER 7, 1942

THE PEANUT TO THE RESCUE By Lester R. Ruth
Southern farmers and sharecroppers find the peanut crop not only supplements the cotton acreage income, but it has become the chief war enterprise in a large portion of what was once the cotton belt.

MR. CHURCHILL ALSO SINGS By Paul Malloy
In spite of the wide variety of interests and activities displayed by England's Prime Minister, and well-known to the press and public, this writer finds a new Churchill, the "booming baritone," whose evidences of a rich musical life are unmistakable.

NORWAY RISES By Warren Irvin
Mass arrests, executions, and brutal repressive measures have intensified unrest in Norway and attest to Nazi fear of open revolt in Scandinavia.

HUMPER! By Louis Lee Arms
Adventures in body-surfing and paddle-boarding, two of the most popular forms of ocean sport along the coast of Southern California.

HOW CANADA BUILT ITS WAR MACHINE By M. R. Godine
Discussion of the contribution of Canada, as an integral part of the total war effort of the nations united against Fascist tyranny.

FLAMING BANNERS OF THE NEW WORLD
Color selections from the United Hemispheres Poster Competition held by the Museum of Modern Art in New York City.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Steel Output Rate Steady At 99 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production for the country continued last week at 99 per cent of capacity for the third consecutive week, according to the summary of the magazine Steel.

An increase of 1½ points to 99 per cent at Pittsburgh, and 1 point to 96 per cent at Youngstown, the review stated, balanced slight losses at other points. At Chicago operations slipped back ½-point to 103 per cent, at Wheeling 2½ points to 77, at Cincinnati 5 points to 92 and St. Louis 3 points to 94 per cent. Rates were unchanged at Cleveland, 98.5; Buffalo, 93; Detroit, 92; eastern Pennsylvania, 96; Birmingham, 95; New England, 95.

The report pointed out that despite the generous outpouring of steel and iron scrap in the recent salvage drive and the continued effort to draw out dormant material from industrial and other sources, the scrap problem has not been solved.

"War Production Board officials point out the fact," the review continues, "that the recent campaign can not be repeated with equal success and such scrap is non-recurrent.

"No estimate has been made of the tonnage resulting from this effort as the mass of material is undigested and much has not yet reached yards for preparation. Considerable tonnage is expected to result from the campaign now under way to bring out dormant scrap in outmoded machinery and structures in industry, but this also is nonrecurrent and once the reservoir is exhausted further sources will be necessary.

"Present rate of steel output requires more scrap than is provided by normal production in industrial processes and other sources are imperative to sustain operations. Some melters have accumulated stockpiles but in no case enough for winter supply and allocations are still in force to insure sufficient for melters who have no reserves."

Prices of Canned Beef Cut for Army

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration has ordered reductions in the prices at which the packing industry may sell boneless canner and cutter beef to the Army.

Officials said it was impossible, for the time being, to give an estimate of the amount of the reductions, except to say that it "will effect substantial savings to the Army."

The cuts are to be made by the establishment of specific price ceilings for each packer based on his March prices. OPA pointed out that since the Army on Aug. 8 changed its specifications for canned beef, the March ceilings were too high and officials said the packers "have been securing excessive prices since early August."

The first phase of the reduction was an order fixing prices for each of 10 zones throughout the country which Swift & Company may charge the Army. All other packers will be asked to establish similar prices, generally based on the Swift order. Swift's maximum prices range from $21.75 to $23.50 per hundredweight in the various zones. If the meat is frozen, the price may be 25 cents more per hundredweight.

This action was the first in which specific dollars and cents ceilings were established for beef. Recently, pork prices were put on a dollars and cents basis.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
15 3s 55-51	110.7	110.7	110.7

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s 48 st	104½	104½	104½
1 Allied Strs 4½s 51	103½	103½	103½
1 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	73½	73½	73½
3 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Am Int 5½s 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
4 Am T&T 3½s 66	107½	107½	107½
10 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
7 Arm Del 4s 37	103	103	103
5 Arm Del 4s 55	103½	103	103
10 AT&SF 4s 05	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 AtlRF aj 4s 95 st	98½	98½	98½
3 Atl & Birm 4s 33	31½	31¼	31¼
14 A C Line 1st 4s 52	89¼	88	88¼
25 A C Line 4½s 64	77⅛	77	77
13 A C Line 4½s 64	88	83¾	86
6 ACLine 5s45 102 13-32	133	13-32	133 13-32
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	34	34	34
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	104¾	104¾	104¾
29 B&O 95 st C	34¾	34¼	34⅞
28 B&O 2000 st D	30⅞	30¼	30¼
62 B&O 96 st F	30½	30¼	30¼
83 B&O cv 60 st	24¾	24½	24¾
16 B&O 4s 48	88½	88½	88¾
23 B&OPLE&WV 4s 1st	49¾	49¼	49¾
82 B&O S W 50 st	39¼	39¼	39¼
3 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	58	58	58
1 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Beth Stl 3½s 52	103¼	103	103¼
2 Boston&Me 5s 67	77½	77½	77½
4 Boston&Me 4½s 70	39	38¾	39
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Bur C R&No 5s 34	12½	12½	12½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	60½	60½	60½
5 Can Sou 5s 62	81¼	81¼	81¼
2 Can Nat 3s 69 Jly	107½	107½	107½
1 Can Nat 3s 60 Oct	113	113	113
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Can Pac 4½s 46	99¾	99	99¼
1 Can Pac 4½s 60	87	87¾	87¾
1 Can Pac 4s perp	69¾	69¾	69¾
2 Celanese 3½s 62	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Celotex 4½ 47 ww	98¼	98¼	98¼
21 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
79 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23¾	22⅝	23¼
59 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	69¾	67½	67½
3 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	19	19	19
2 Cen Pac 5s 60	87¾	87¾	87¾
31 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82½	81¾	82½
12 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	19¾	19½	19½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	18½	18½	18½
2 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17¾	17¾	17¾
3 Certain-td 5½s 48	91¾	91⅛	91⅜
1 ChampionP&P 4¾s 50	105	105	108
7 C&O 3½s 96D	103½	103½	103½
6 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103¼	103¼	103¼
51 Chi&Alton 3s 49	23¾	22	23¼
13 CB&Q rfg 5s 71A	78	78	78½
13 CB&Q 4½s 77	67	66⅞	67
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82½	82½	82½
23 Chi&E Ill inc 97	34½	34¼	34¼
2 ChiGWest 4s 58	66	66	66
269 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
695 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4¾	4¾	4¾
41 CM&SP 4½s 89C	44	43½	44
23 CM&SP 4½s 89E	44	43½	43¾
1 CM&SP gen 4½ 89	43¼	43	43
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40½	40½	40½
16 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	34¾	33¾	34⅜
1 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	33	33	33
452 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	4½	3⅞	4¼
3 Chi&NW 4s 87 st	32½	32½	32½
12 Chi&NW 3½s 87	32	31½	32
316 CRI&P 4½s 52A	21¼	20½	20⅞
185 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	5	4¾	5
46 CRI&P 4s 88	34¼	34	34
46 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	31	30¾	30½
282 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	19⅝	19¼	19¼
10 CStL&NOMem 4s 51	56	56	56
6 ChUnSta 3½s 63	108	107¾	107¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3:s 63	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	97	97	97
7 Childs Co 5s 43	47¾	44½	47¾
21 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50	49¾	50
6 CCC&StL CWM 4s '91	48	47¾	47¾
1 Clev Un Term 4½s '77C	61¾	61¾	61¾
8 Col & So 4½s 1 '80	25½	25¼	25½
10 Columbia G 5s '52 May	91¾	91	91¾
1 Columbia G 5s'1961	89	89	89
3 Coml Mack inc '69 ww	46	46	46
5 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	111	111	111
6 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
4 Con Edis 3½s '58	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	105⅞	105¾	106⅜
1 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	34¾	34¾	34¾
7 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
3 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	109	109	109
1 Crane 2½s '60	101¼	101¼	101¼
5 Crucible Stl 3½s '55	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
30 Cuba NoRy 5½s '42rct	33	33	33
1 Cuba RR 5s '52 crt	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 Curtis Pub 3s '55	94	94	94
2 Dayton P & L 3s '70	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
25 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	59	58¾	58⅞
67 D & R G 4s '36	20½	20¾	20⅝
3 D & R G West 5s '55	3½	3¼	3¼
23 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	3¼	3¼	3¼
6 D & R G West 5s '78	17¾	17¾	17¾
1 Det Ed 4s '65	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
5 Dow Chem 2¼s '50	102½	102½	102½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	110¾	110¾	110¾
30 Erie 4½s 2015	57	56¾	57
5 Erie 4s 95	91¼	91½	91¼
86 Fla E Sat 5s 74	18¼	17⅝	18
6 Fla E Cst 4½s 59	76	75	76
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99	99	99
6 Goodrich 4½s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
61 Gt Nor Ry 3½s 52	101⅛	101¼	101⅛
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	83	83	83
7 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	98¼	98¼	98¼
8 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97½	97	97½
3 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74½	74½	74½
27 G Bay & W deb B	10	9⅞	10
13 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	71	70½	70½
3 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	54⅞	54½	54⅞
2 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	110¾	110¾	110¾
2 Housatonic 5s '37	80¼	80¼	80¼
15 Hudson Coal 5s62A	44¼	44¼	44½
1 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	118½	118½	118½
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	48¾	48	48¾
1 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	20	20	20
10 Ill Cen 3½s 52	44¼	44¼	44¼
23 Ill Cen 4s 55	54½	54½	54½
8 Ill Cen 4s 53	49¾	49½	49½
5 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	49¼	49	49¼
27 Ill Cen 4¼s 66	46½	46⅜	46½
9 Ill Cen 5s 55	58½	58¼	58⅜
1 Ill Cen SfG 3½s 51	53¼	53¼	53¼
34 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	51¾	51⅝	51¾
6 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	46⅞	46¾	46⅞
1 Inland Stl 3s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
106 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	6¼	5¾	6¼
47 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28	27¾	27¾
14 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	26½	26¼	26¼
5 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	26½	26½	26½
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	15½	14¾	15
5 Int Paper 5s 55	105	105	105
5 Int Rys C Am 5s 57	92	92	92
20 Int T&T 4½s 52	58	58	58
6 Int T&T 5s 55	60½	60½	60½
3 James P&Clin 4s 59	50¾	50¾	50¾
39 Jones & LaughSt 3¼s81	95¼	95¼	95¼
6 KCFtS & Mem 3s 36	61¼	61¼	61¼
1 KCFtS & M 4s 36 st	89½	89½	89½
30 Kresge Found 2s 50	100½	100½	100½
3 Lac Gas 5½s 53	87½	87½	87½
10 LE & West 5s 47	88¼	88¼	88¼
8 Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	31	30¾	31
8 Leh & N V 4s 45	82	82	82
8 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	76	75¾	76
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	84½	84½	84½
3 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	85¾	84¾	85¾
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Leh Val V 4½s 2003 st	84¼	84¼	84¼
22 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32¼	32¼	32¼
1 Leh Val Term 5s 51	89½	89½	89½
6 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	69¾	69¾	69¾
1 LorilLard Co 5s 51	119¾	119¾	119¾
14 Louis & Ark 5s 69	80	80	80
1 Louis& 4½s 2003	94¾	94¾	94¾
21 Manati Sug 4s 57	83¾	83	83¼
14 Market St Ry 6s 45 st	85	84½	85
1 Met Edis 4½s 88	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	2	2	2
7 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	16¾	16¼	16¾
70 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16¾	16¼	16¾
21 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	41¾	41¼	41¼
22 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	22¼	21¾	22
1 M-K-T 4½s 78	36¾	36¾	36¾
34 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	43¼	43	43¼
7 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B	34¼	34	34¼
303 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	5½	4⅞	5
29 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	38¼	38	38¼
112 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	38½	38⅛	38¼
21 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	38½	38¼	38¼
35 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	38½	38⅜	38⅜
32 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	38½	38	38
400 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	11¼	10½	10⅝
10 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Mor & Essex 3½s 55	33¾	33¾	33¾
14 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	27½	27½	27½
61 NashCha&StL 4s 78	70	69¾	69¾
1 Nat Distill 3½s 49	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 N Eng RR 5s 45	74	74	74
1 New Eng T&T 5s 52	117½	117½	117½
9 N Or1 Term 4s 53	87½	87½	87½
20 NO Texas&M 5s 44	57¾	57¾	57¾
34 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	56	55¾	56
10 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56 C	55½	55	55½
13 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	52	51¾	52
10 NO Tex&Mex 4½s 56 ct	53	52¾	53
43 NYC 5s 2013	51¾	51¼	51¾
112 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51¾	51¼	51¾
92 NYC cn) 4s 98	54	53¾	54
80 NYC 3½s 46	88¾	88¼	88¾
37 NYC cv 3½s 52	70	69¾	69¾
6 NYC & HR 3½s 97	75¾	75½	75¾
6 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 NY Chi & St L 5½s74A	78½	78½	78½
26 NY Chi & St L 4½s 78	64	63¾	64
1 NYCh & St L 3½s 47	100	100	100
1 NY Connect 3½s 43	100	99¾	99¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	64½	64½	64½
1 NY G El H&P 5s 48	116¾	116¾	116¾
11 NY Lack & W 4s 73A	54¾	54¾	54¾
22 NYNH & H cv 6s 48	44¾	44¾	44¾
13 NYNH & H cl6 4s 40	56½	56½	56½
27 NYNH & H 4½s 67	41	40¾	41
8 NYNH & H 4s 47	36¼	35¾	35¾
7 NYNH & H 4s 56	36¼	35¼	36¼
1 NYNH & H 3½s 47	34	34	34
3 NYNH & H 3½s 54	34	34	34
3 NYNH & H cv 3½s 56	34	34	34
44 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	7¾	7¼	7¾
47 NY O & W gen 4s 55	3¾	3¼	3¼
3 NYSEG 3¼s 63	107	106¾	106¾
13 NY W & Bost 4½s 46	9¾	8¾	9¾
5 Norf Sou 4½s 98	74	74	74
3 Nor Am Co 3½s 40	103	103	103
87 Nor Pac 4s 2047	70¼	70	70⅛
21 Nor Pac 4s 2047C	58	57⅝	57⅝
7 Nor Pac 4s 2047	57¾	57½	57¾
9 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	53¾	53¾	53¾
7 Nor Pac 4s 97	76¾	75½	76⅛
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43¾	43¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110¼	110¼	110¼
8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
5 Ogden & L Cha 4s 48	10¾	10¾	10¾
5 Ohio Ed 4s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s 62 A	99	99	99
6 Pac Gas & El 3s 70	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Parmelee T 6s 44	58½	57½	58½
5 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74	97⅞	97½	97⅞
10 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69	103½	103½	103½
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101¾	101½	101¾
11 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91	91	91
7 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	96⅝	96	96
1 Pen RR 3½s 70	89	89	89
30 Pen RR 3½s 52	91¾	91½	91½
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	75½	75½	75½
1 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61½	61¼	61½
5 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	106	106	106
1 Phil Elec 3½s 67	112⅜	112⅛	112⅜
11 Ph Read C&I 6s 49	12½	12½	12½
12 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	35	34¾	35
15 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103½	103½	103½
2 PCC&StL 4½s 77	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 Pitts&WVa 4½s 58A	57½	57¼	57½
12 Pitt&WVa 4½s 59B	57½	57	57
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	57½	57½	57½
20 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	86½	86½	86½
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	93	93	93
1 Pub Sv Nor Ill 5s 2037	111	111	111
1 PubSvc No Ill 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
8 Readg 4½s 97 A	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Readg 4½s 97 B	77¾	77¾	77¾
33 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	83¼	82¾	83¼
1 Republic Steel 5½s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Repplic Steel 4½s 56	102	101½	101⅝
17 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	61¾	61¾	61¾
15 Rio Gr W cl1 4s 49	30	30	30
145 Rl Ark & Lo4½s 34	21¼	20¾	21
3 Rutland Can 4s 49	9	9	9
67 SLIM&S4sR&G 33	75	74½	74¾
5 SLIM&S 4sR&G33ct	74	74	74
2 SLPUB Svc 5s 59	94½	94½	94½
60 St L S F 5s 50 B	22¾	22¾	22¾
5 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	22¾	22¾	23¾
108 St L S F 4½s 78	22¼	21¾	22
3 St L S 4½s 78 ct st	21½	21½	21½
59 St L S F 4s 50 A	21	20½	20½
1 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	20½	20½	20½
18 St L SF rfg5s90	32½	32¼	32½
5 StL SW 1st 4s 89	83¼	83¼	83¼
5 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	76	76	76
30 StP&KC StL4½s41	17¾	17½	17½
10 StP S Of Tex4½s 47	61	61	61
5 SA&A Pass4s53 100 1-32	100	1-32	100 1-32
36 Seab A L cn 6s 45	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
30 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	13⅞	13¾	13¾
10 Sea A L 4s 60 st	24	24	24
1 Sea Air Lf rfg 4s 59	11¾	11¾	11¾
14 Sea-AllFla 6s 35A ct	13¼	13	13¼
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	36	36	36
9 Simmons cv 4s 52	102½	102¼	102½
1 So Cal Edis 5s 47	102¾	102¾	102¾
21 Sou Pac 4½s 68	56	55¾	55¾
33 Sou Pac 4½s 81	55	54¾	55
49 So Pac 4½s 60	55½	55¼	55⅝
86 So Pac rfg 4s 55	71¼	71	71
64 So Pac cv 4s 60	71	70¾	71
39 So YPac 3¾s 46	92¾	92¼	92⅝
7 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	57¾	57⅜	57¾
10 So Pac SfTex 4s 50	88	87¾	87⅞
53 South Ry 6½s 50	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
5 South Ry gen 4s 56	90½	90¼	90½
2 South2Ry cn38s 94	92¼	92	92
96 South Ry gen 4s 56	72¼	71¾	72½
1 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	106½	106½	106½
8 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105½	105½	105½
25 Studebaker cv 6s 45	109½	108¼	108¼
3 T RR A St L 4s 53	110¼	110¼	110¼
1 Texark&FtSm5½s 50	88	88	88
13 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¾	105½	105¾
1 Tex Corp 3s 59	105¼	105¼	105¼
16 Texas & Pac 5s 77B	60	60	60
12 Tex & Pac 5s 79C	69	68½	69
16 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	69	68¾	69
40 Third Ave aj 5s 60	21¾	21¾	21½
9 Third Ave 4s 60	40¼	40	40½
3 Un El Mo 3¾s 71	110¼	110¼	110¼
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Un Pac 3½s 80	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	97½	97½	97½
2 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s 52	84½	84½	84½
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	97¼	97	97¼
5 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	98½	98½	98½
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Va & SW cn 5s 58	75	75	75
18 Wabash 4½s 91	33¾	33¾	33¾
11 Wabash 4s 91	32¾	32¾	32¾
19 Wabash 4s 71	83¾	83	83½
5 Walwrth 4s 55	90	90	90
18 Warren Bros 6s 41	102½	102½	102½
2 Warren Bros 6s 41 rtc	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 West Shore 4s 2361	47¾	47¾	47¾
4 Westn Md 5½s 77A	94½	94¼	94¼
16 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	37¼	37	37¼
71 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	37½	36⅞	37⅛
5 Western Un 5s 51	85¾	85¾	85¾
4 Western Un 5s 66	94¾	94¼	94¼
13 Western Un 4½s 50	84½	84¼	84¼
9 Wheel Stl 3½s 66	92¼	91¾	92¼
11 Wilson & Co 4s 55	105¾	105½	105⅝
92 Wis Cen 4s 49	63	61¾	62
2 Wis Cen 4s &D 36	17½	17½	17½
3 Young S&T cv 4s 48	99½	99½	99½

Foreign Bonds

10 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	72½	71½	72½
3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	72¾	72¾	73¼
13 Argentine 4½s 48	94½	94	94½
2 Australia 5s 57	89¼	89¼	89¼
8 Australia 4½s 56	86	86	86
2 Belgium 6½s 49	99	99	99
1 Brasil 8s 41	32½	32½	32½
5 Brasil 6½s 26-57	29½	29½	29½
3 Brasil C Ry 4½ 52	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Brisbane 5s '57	80	80	80
10 Buen A 6½s '57	63	62	63
4 Canada 5s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Canada 4s '60	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10 Canada 3½s '61	103	101⅞	102
8 Canada 3s '67	97½	97½	97½
25 Canada 2½s '44	100½	100½	100½
3 Chile MtgBk3½s '57 asd	17½	17½	17½
1 Chile MtgBks '61 asd	17½	17½	17½
10 Cuba 4½s '77	73½	73½	73½
2 Denmark 4½s '62	34½	34½	34½
8 Mex 4s 04 asd 54	8¾	8¾	8¾
30 Mex 1s aa asd 45	9½	9½	9½
1 Minas Ger 6½s 58	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 Norway 4½s 65	85	85	85
2 Panama 3½s 94 A st	88	88	88
5 Peru 7s 59	13½	13½	13½
9 Peru 1st 6s 60	13½	13½	13½
2 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	13½	13½	13½
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	13	13	13
10 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	16½	16½	16½
1 Sao Paul City 6½s 57	16½	16½	16½
1 Urug a] 3½s 6s 4½s 78	64¾	64¾	64¾

Total today, 7,642,200; previous day, 8,581,300; week ago, 8,307,900; year ago, 5,-930,100; two years ago, 4,161,200. Jan. 1 to date, 1,944,469,850; year ago, 1,750,877,375; two years ago, 1,216,333,120.

wdWith declaration. xInEx-interest. ctCertificates.

Current Business Statistics

Nov. 2, 1942

	—Latest Week—		Previous Week	Year Ago
Business Activity:				
The Christian Science Monitor index, computed normal = 100	Oct 24	§§130.7	129.5	119.0
Production:				
Bituminous coal, thous. short tons*	Oct 24	1892¹	1900	1863
Crude petroleum, thous. bbls.*	Oct 24	3917	3902	4099
Electric power, mil. kwh	Oct 24	3753	3717	3341
Steel, p. c of capacity†	Oct 31	99.6	101.1	98.2
Distribution:				
Carloadings, total, thous. cars	Oct 24	903	901	914
Department stores sales, 1935-39 = 100‡	Oct 24	153	152	130
Finance:				
Bank clearings, N. Y., bil. dol.	Oct 28	3632	4287	3881
Bank clearings, 22 cities out. N. Y., bill. dol.	Oct 28	3489	4082	3097
Federal reserve banks:				
Fed. res. bank credit, total, mil. dol.	Oct 28	4578	4494	2250
Mem. bank excess reserves, est., mil. dol	Oct 28	2160	2350	4602
Federal reserve reporting mbr banks:				
Commercial loans, mil. dol.	Oct 21	(347	(353	6356
Demand deposits, adj., mil. dol.	Oct 21	20431	20183	24382
Investments, mil. dol	Oct 21	17373	17644	18406
Interest rates				
Bankers' acceptances (90-day), p. c	Oct 30	⅞	⅞	⅞
Call loan renewals, p. c	Oct 30	1	1	1
Comm

Party Pleas Prove Unity In War Work

Continued from Page 1

publican Party was expressed in a broadcast last night by Frank Gannett, Assistant Party Chairman, in which he declared that "a Republican victory on Tuesday will mean that we are going to prosecute the war with more efficiency, more determination, more power and win decisively."

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, on the other hand, asked the nation not to forget that Woodrow Wilson lost his "program for peace" with the election of a Republican Congress in 1918. He also asserted that the social gains of the past eight years can only be protected by the return of a democratic Congress.

Alleging many administration failures in prosecuting the war effort, Mr. Gannett said:

"We need a strong, independent house, free from outside domination, that will, under Republican leadership, most effectively prosecute the war in every way and replace with efficiency the follies and blunders that have hampered us.

"The Republicans, if put in control, can entirely revitalize the war effort, simplify methods, cut out the red tape, end delay and vastly reduce the great waste—and every man, woman and child must soon be paying for this waste.

Some Broad Claims

"The Republicans could insist on a unified command of our armed forces. They could give new dynamic leadership to the war program. They could help speed up production and improve distribution of war materials. The Republican Party could protect and foster those necessary non-war businesses and enterprises that must be maintained for civilian needs if we are going to support a great military force.

"The party could bring about more emphasis on the need of the greatest air force in the world. It could insist that we be told the truth about the war. It could promote greater production on field, in mine and in factory. It could bring order out of chaos, get us out of our despondency, give us new ideas and inspiration."

Senator Thomas contended that there was "a powerful and insidious movement on foot," led by "evil leaders of those forces which were overthrown in 1932," was trying to "nullify and wipe out the achievements of the last 10 years in behalf of the general welfare."

"That war is against our own people just as surely as Hitler's war is against our people and what we stand for," he added.

The Senator said Americans would stand with President Roosevelt "for freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world, for freedom for every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world, for freedom from want—everywhere in the world, and for freedom from fear—everywhere in the world."

The Cost to Wilson

Wilson's words lost their authority in the councils of the world when he lost his program for the peace, Sir Thomas declared, adding 1942 finds the nation in the same position as it was in 1918.

"Do you think the most violent partisan is proud of the vote he cast in 1918 against American unity?" he asked.

"We must not only be strong in arms to win this war, we must be strong in our body politic. Therefore we must not forget, as we look back to 1930, that if our domestic economy and social fabric had not been rehabilitated by the measures enacted by the Congress under President Roosevelt's leadership, we should now be in no condition to defend ourselves."

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, issued a joint election statement urging that all American workers vote and "elect the friends of labor and defeat its enemies." They took no partisan position and named neither parties nor candidates. They said:

"Let nothing stop you from voting. The Government of the United States joins with us in advising even those workers engaged in vital war production that it is their imperative duty to take enough time off to vote. Local unions should make the necessary arrangements with management to enable their members to get sufficient time off for the purpose of exercising their franchise as citizens of a great democracy."

Y. M. C. A. to Assist Japanese Evacuees

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 2 (AP)—Co-operation with the War Relocation Authority in aiding the assimilation of Japanese evacuees by American communities was voted yesterday by the National Council of Young Men's Christian Associations.

Other wartime policies adopted by the Council in its closing sessions called for:

Search for a basis for a world organization that will contribute to an early and decisive military victory, a just and durable peace, and a world order of justice and good will.

Re-elected as Council officers were Frank S. Bayley, Seattle, Wash., President; Howard A. Coffin, Detroit; T. Walker Lewis, Memphis, Tenn.; Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Cambridge, Mass., and Sidney D. Gamble, New York, Vice-Presidents. Earl Hunting, St. Paul, was elected Recording Secretary.

Mexico Honors Texas Publisher

Laredo Man's Good-Will Efforts Rewarded

William Prescott Allen, publisher of the Laredo, Texas, Times, being decorated by Mexico for his promotion of understanding and good will between Mexico and the United States.

Highest Mexican Decorations Given to American Publisher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAREDO, Texas, Nov. 2—William Prescott Allen, publisher of The Laredo Times, who for more than 20 years has personally and through his own and other newspapers preached a doctrine of complete collaboration with Mexico and all Latin-American countries, was singularly rewarded by a grateful Mexican Government here on Columbus Day.

At that time he became the only foreigner ever to receive the two highest decorations which Mexico has to offer. One was strictly military and the other one usually bestowed upon foreign diplomats. The Aztec Eagle award was bestowed in the name of President Avila Camacho and Foreign Secretary Ezequiel Padilla at the Mexican Consulate in Laredo by Mexican Consul Javier Orsornio.

The other honor was bestowed an hour later in Nuevo Laredo in front of the Municipal Palace with 3,000 Mexican troops standing at attention and 10,000 civilians looking on. This, the Order of Military Merit, was pinned upon Mr. Allen by one of Mexico's outstanding military men, Gen. Eulogio Ortiz, Commander of the Northern Mexico Military Zone, Monterrey.

Citations from President Avila Camacho of Mexico stated that Mr. Allen had through the years an innate understanding of Mexico and its problems. It was further stated that, having this understanding, the publisher had thus been inspired to spread his love for Mexico and its problems to the people of his own country.

Mr. Allen has made many trips to Mexico City and state capitals of the republic, always extending the hand of fellowship and understanding. He was one of the prime movers for the Pan-American highway link from Laredo first to Monterrey and later to Mexico City. When the latter link was completed he was invited to Mexico City by President Cardenas and personally thanked.

At the inauguration of President Avila Camacho in 1940, Mr. Allen went to Mexico City with United States Vice-President-elect Henry A. Wallace as a personal guest of both Señor Cardenas and Señor Avila Camacho.

Roosevelt Asks Trade Powers To Expedite Arms Output

Continued from Page 1

articles; or the transportation by sea of Navy supplies except in vessels of the United States.

The text of President Roosevelt's message follows:

On Dec. 23, 1941, I approved a statement of war-production policy for Canada and the United States, which contained the following recommendations:

Legislative and administrative barriers including tariffs, import duties, customs, and other regulations or restrictions of any character which prohibit, prevent, delay, or otherwise impede the free flow of necessary munitions and war supplies between the two countries should be suspended or otherwise eliminated for the duration of the war.

The needs of the war effort have multiplied our demands for a maximum and integrated war production not only at home and in Canada, but in every country of the United Nations. We must further take advantage of possibilities of procurement from every available source, foreign or domestic. Speed and volume of war output have become more than ever before in our history the primary conditions of victory.

Supplementary Needs

To achieve an all-out war-production effort, we must implement and supplement the steps already taken by the Congress and the President to eliminate those peacetime restrictions which limit our ability to make the fullest and quickest use of the world's resources.

At my direction, the Government agencies have already removed and are engaged in removing, wherever possible, numerous administrative requirements and formalities affecting the movement of war goods, information, and persons into or out of the United States. There remain, however, many legislative obstacles to that movement which impede and delay our war-production effort.

These obstacles fall into two classes: Those directly affecting the movement to and from the customs territory of the United States of materiel, information, and persons needed for the war effort, such as customs duties and the laws, and the administrative supervision required by law affecting movement of persons and property at our borders and ports. And those which impose limitations on the procurement, acquisition, or use of non-American articles or the transportation of supplies in non-American bottoms, such as restrictions on the use, under construction differential subsidy contracts, of non-American materials in the construction of vessels under the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended; on the procurement of any article of food or clothing not grown or produced in the United States or its possession; on the acquisition for the public use, public buildings, or public works of non-American articles; or the transportation by sea of Navy supplies except in vessels of the United States.

Exercised Power

I have already exercised by Executive order the power granted under the First War Powers Act to extend to the Government procurement agencies the authority granted to the Secretary of the Navy to make emergency purchases abroad of war materials and to enter them free of duty. This has measurably assisted our war effort, but it only partially eliminates the obstacles prescribed by law which I have already mentioned.

I, therefore, recommend early enactment by the Congress of legislation to the extent required for the effective prosecution of the war, the free movement of persons, property, and information into and out of the United States. I do now recommend that the Congress repeal or amend any of these peacetime restrictive laws.

It is my judgment that the problem can best be dealt with by giving to the President for the duration of the war, but no longer, the power on a selective and flexible basis to suspend the operation of all or any such laws, in such a way as to meet new and perhaps unforeseen problems as they may arise, and on such terms as will enable the Chief Executive and the Government agencies to work out in detail parallel action in other countries.

Army Has 800,000 In Overseas Service

WASHINGTON (AP) — Armed forces of the United States overseas now total 800,000 men, it was disclosed in an exchange of correspondence between Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleets.

The figure was included in a letter written by General Marshall extending Navy Day congratulations to Admiral King.

General Marshall said that the Army's men were "deeply grateful for the skillful seamanship that has escorted 800,000 of them safely across the submarine-infested waters of the Atlantic and Pacific."

In his reply, Admiral King referred to close co-operation between the Army and the Navy at Bataan, Midway, and in the Solomons.

U. S. Leases Short Wave Transmitters

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—The Government has leased 10 short wave radiocasting stations for the duration of the war, the Office of War Information announced, to transmit its own short wave programs to the world.

The stations, leased from five companies, will form the nucleus of a Government short wave expansion which contemplates the construction of 22 additional transmitters.

Two reasons were given for the action. "First, it will materially improve reception of United States short wave broadcasts all over the world, thereby effectively increasing the listening audience," the OWI said. "Second, it will improve the quality of short wave programs by the co-ordination of news and other broadcasts for international consumption."

The leases were negotiated by the OWI and the Office of Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs. The radiocasters will continue to operate their facilities without profit, the Government paying the cost of operations.

"In effect, the Government is buying the short wave broadcast time from the five companies for the duration of the emergency," the OWI stated.

The stations taken over are Columbia Broadcasting System's stations WCRC, WCBX and WCDA, all in New York; Crosley Corporation's station WLWO, Cincinnati, Ohio; General Electric Company's stations WGEO and WGEA in Schenectady, N. Y., and station KGEI in San Francisco; National Broadcasting Company's stations WRCA and WNBI, both in New York; and Westinghouse station WBOS in Boston.

Certain of the short wave programs will be prepared in collaboration with the programming staffs of CBS and NBC. Two-thirds of the time will be used by the OWI's Overseas Division, headed by Robert E. Sherwood, and the rest will be used by the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, whose information department is headed by Wallace K. Harrison. Mr. Harrison's programs will be beamed to the other American republics.

Schorr Plans Retirement From Opera This Season

NEW YORK, Nov. 2 (AP)—Friedrich Schorr, Wagnerian baritone who has appeared as Wotan 250 times in an 18-year career with the Metropolitan Opera Company, will retire this season.

INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	22c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER NOVELTY, your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	13c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must consist of at least 4 lines, set in agate type, measuring approximately 14 agate lines to the inch. Allow seven words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, and postpaid copy of booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE IN WEST ROXBURY, MASS. Unusual opportunity to buy warm, comfortable home; furnace converted to coal; excellent location; modern; in best of repair; double garage; grapevines; price $8800 includes 10 tons coal. Tel. Parkway 3132.

HOUSES TO LET

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—6 rooms in remodeled early house; furnished in antiques; 2 stoves in rear—heat easily and cheaply. 5 Tucker St.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 978 First Ave.—Sublet 2½-room; attractively decorated, comfortably furnished; remodeled house; $80.00. Plaza 3-9402. Peter Stoehr.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

BROOKLYN HTS. — 117 Hicks St. Overlooking Harbor Main 4-3500

4-5-6 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
With Fully Equipped Kitchens

Artistically and newly decorated; ultra-modern, oversized rooms; hotel service if required; free swimming pool, roof garden; rare value.

APARTMENTS WANTED

THREE unfurnished rooms with heat by December 15th; Back Bay preferred. Box G-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1581 Beacon St.—New, beautifully furnished rooms, double or single; very attractive detached house. Longwood 9456.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester St.—Room on 2nd floor; twin beds; other rooms; convenient location; parking. Longwood 8778.

N. Y. C., 500 Ft. Washington Ave. (D-32)—Pleasant room, single or twin beds; adult family of 2; women preferred; near to 8th Ave. subway, buses. PUTNEY.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large Combination Living and bed room. Available middle November. New N. E. Section. For 1 or 2 mature women or employed couple. ½ block to bus. References. Box 93, 1293 National Press Bldg.

ROOMS AND BOARD

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Board and room in congenial home, 2 minutes from train and bus; may be seen anytime. 176 Warren Street.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS, Nashua, N. H. 269 Main Street. Mrs. Richard Cook, Hostess. Free parking space.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large verandas, room, board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 760 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 8020

MOVING AND STORAGE

WANTED—PART LOAD
To or from Illinois—Week of Nov. 2.
WOOD BROS.
40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 0210-0211

HELP WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED FOR STORE WORK
Men and women for clerking and cashiering positions. We also want experienced fruit and meat men. Apply at the ELM FARM FOODS COMPANY, 370 Commercial St., Boston. Office hours 10:30-1 p. m. daily.

DRUG CHEMIST
Head laboratory of pharmaceutical mfg. firm. Must know tablet making and coatings. Reliable established firm. Salary arranged.
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STENOGRAPHER with secretarial experience by progressive Fitchburg, Mass., concern; opportunity for advancement; give age, experience, references, salary expected. Box X-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

APPRAISERS
We need several men who have had experience in any type of public utility appraisal work, either electrical, transmission, underground construction, structural and general mechanical; excellent salary arranged; position out of town; Boston interviews.
PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET, BOSTON

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Day fireman—apartment house, apartment supplied.
APPLY TO MR. SHANNON
State Street Trust Co.
Cor. State and Congress Sts., Boston

INSURANCE BROKER with some business to manage insurance dept. for real estate office. Write Box M-34, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, knowledge of bookkeeping required; steady employment; state salary and experience. Box G-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PUBLIC RELATIONS
Field organization and public relations executive residing in N. Y. C., having just completed nearly two years' interstate organization work for national organization, is available for affiliation with reputable interests requiring important diplomatic field contacts; unquestionable credentials. Write Box M-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER-EXECUTIVE bookkeeper; several years exp. office supervision, sales, accounts, collections, customers, correspondence, etc. Box G-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SOLOISTS WANTED

SOLOIST WANTED for Christian Science church. Write full particulars to Music Committee, 25 Lexington Road, Concord, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

OLDS BUSINESS COUPE '36, mileage 35,000, 8 excellent tires, heater, radio, good upholstery; $300. Box G-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MILLINERY

SADIE JACKSON PRESTON, Hats and Hosiery
Order Christmas Cards Early
8 Irving Street, West Somerville, Mass.

PEN REPAIRING

EXPERT WORK WHILE YOU WAIT
Fountain Pen Repairing
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While U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
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STORM WINDOWS
Quality custom built. We have increased our production facilities and can again make prompt delivery—Greater Boston only. Write or telephone for estimate.
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I. M. Fur, 1 W. 34, near 5th. N. Y. C. WI. 7-7969.

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CALL STA 6500 (MASS.)

Delaware

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Lingerie—Hoisery
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Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

The FABRIC SHOP
Buttons, Trimmings and Zippers
Velvets • Silks • Woolens • Cottons •
Six East Seventh Street Phone 3-6462

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

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Unusual Values—$2.00, $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $6.00
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Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!
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"Open every night until 9 o'clock"
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$10 Oil Croquignole
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Complete, for $6
Consult Monsieur Antoine and Miss Rose for your beauty problems.
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Why Throw Away Good Money When a
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They have been dependable for over 50 years
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Excellent Food We Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
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Bostonian—Crosby Square for Men
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All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

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of Lewiston
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"The Shop With a View"
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The Home of Guaranteed Permanents from $4.00 to 10.00
And other Beauty Aids you will enjoy.
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Recognized for Quality
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
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Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941 COAL
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST.

Leather Accessories
Especially designed for service men
Loring, Short & Harmon
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MAINE

PORTLAND (Continued)

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On the Second Floor
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PORTLAND, MAINE

MONUMENT SQUARE GARAGE, Inc.
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DAY—WEEK—MONTH
Official Garage for Falmouth Hotel
Telephone 23658

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SCOTT'S
INCORPORATED
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Day or Weekly Parking
Next to Chamber of Commerce
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A CARTER diamond is always rich in its quality and brilliance. Ring mountings superb.

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for Christmas now while it can be had!
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You'll always do better at
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LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
16 North Main St. Tel. 2223M

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

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Offers Everything You Need for Family, Home and Car.
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SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
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and other famous makes here for gifts or for your own personal use
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for
THANKSGIVING
206 Phones 4567
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Door—Frames—Sash and Blinds
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Call 400

New Hampshire Stores, Inc.
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Watch and Clock Repairing
I have plenty of work but always glad to take care of Readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
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Let Us Keep Your Electrical Equipment in Perfect Running Order
It will pay you in the end with longer wear.
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Send All Your Cleaning Needs to the Parisian for the Finest Work.
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Have one now and look your best for the Holidays.
JAMAL AND ZOTOS
IDA'S BEAUTY SHOP
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PERSONAL CHRISTMAS CARDS
Place Your Order Now
10% Discount Until Nov. 10th
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

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New Fall Gloves, $1.00
Classically styled gloves to add a luxury touch to everything you wear.
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New Fashions
for Women
Who want style and attractiveness.
The Best for Less!
Miss Lili Chartier
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Good Lubrication

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Prospect Service Station
H. E. Jewett, Prop. 488 Main St. Tel. 2880
We Offer You the Finest
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COTTON, RAYON AND WOOLEN
—FABRICS—
at the Lowest Possible Prices
MARSH-PARSONS CO.
Nashua, N. H.

TURKEY TIME
CHOICE TURKEYS
Fresh, Plump, Tender
MOORE'S MARKET
39 MAIN STREET PHONE 1000

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
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WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

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Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6739 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspe 7610 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
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The Book Shop

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Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford
Herbys Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

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White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam
Just telephone 812
and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

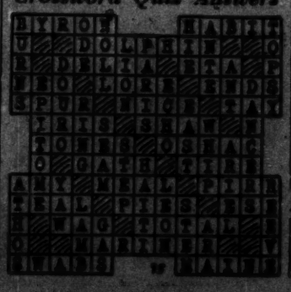
McGEHEE'S
Good Furniture Reasonably Priced
CONVENIENT TERMS

QUALITY FOOTWEAR
For high-grade, exclusive shoe styles—Coleman leads
The most economical shoe is a good shoe
COLEMAN'S
LYNCHBURG

Set your table this
THANKSGIVING with
CHINA, CRYSTAL, SILVER and LINENS
from
MILLNER'S
"THE SHOPPING CENTER"

BIBEE'S
Come to us for
THANKSGIVING SUPPLIES
Meats Fruits Vegetables

Crossword Quiz Answers



LYNCHBURG
(Continued)

JEWELERS
Buckingham & Flynn
GIFTS OF JEWELRY
are most acceptable
PHILLIPS BROS.
906 Main Street Lynchburg

Finest Quality and Workmanship Always in
MOSES' FUR COATS
L. Moses & Bro.

NEWPORT NEWS

BARCLAY & SONS
Registered Jewelers and Certified Gemologists
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CAMEL HAIR & WOOL COATS, $39.95
Second Floor
NACHMAN'S
Washington Ave. and 32nd St.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

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PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

W. G. Swartz Co.
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Robert G. Rawls, Pres.-Treas. David A. Rawls, Vice-Pres.
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WRAPS FURS
SPORTS
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Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor.
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618 N. LOMBARDY 4-7611
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PRINTZESS COATS AND SUITS
A Store That Appreciates Your Patronage

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
36 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men
Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy
DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5501

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Market Basket Super Stores
FREE DELIVERY
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509 Washington St. E. Phone 34-231

CHARLESTON
(Continued)

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Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

HENRY BROS., Inc.
212 Broad Street
Phone 32-111
Try our RECAP *and* RETREAD *Service*
Use our Budget plan for Goodyear Tires, Accessories and Home Appliances.

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Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
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When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

BROWNING
HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better Rich with milk
1328 WASHINGTON E.

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
We feature Gabrielson with Adepsol Permanent Waving
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-181 Ex. 19

THE NEW MODERN
FRANKENBERGER'S
West Virginia's Largest and Finest
Store for Men and Boys

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Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
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Always at Your Service Since 1903
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
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MARGO ORANGE & NUT SHOP
We process our nuts daily
Fresh Iced Orange Juice
702 Lee Street Phone 29417

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"Keep Up the Homes We're Fighting For"
For Better Furniture Values
Palace Furniture Company
168-170 W. Main Phone 2400

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AMSBARY AND JOHNSON
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Smart Wearing Apparel
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Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
22 MILLER-RITTER BUILDING
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Shop of Exclusive Departments
Linens, Lingerie, Accessories
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Archer's FLOWERS AND FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
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HAVE YOU a position to fill? A room, house or apartment to let? A service to render? A used article to sell?
ADVERTISE IT
in the Classified Columns of
The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET
The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....

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THOMAS CLEANERS
Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 3924 231 Pleasant Street

The G. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

Quality Furniture
LOVING FURNITURE CO.
Phone 7321 Morgantown, W. Va.
219-21 Walnut Street

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Misses and Women
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WHEELING, W. VA.

Canada

ONTARIO

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

Robinson's HAMILTON'S FRIENDLY
DEPARTMENT STORE
18 JAMES SOUTH DIAL 7-0211

Men's and Women's Shoes
Socks—Stockings—Handbags
LEVINSON'S
26 KING STREET W.
Agent for Selby Shoes, Dr. M. W. Locke

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

OTTAWA
(Continued)

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GIFT BASKETS BOXES for OVERSEAS
290 Elgin Street
Phone 2-3411

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store
The China and Gift Shoppe
Royal Doulton, Spode, Coalport, Wedgwood, Aynsley, Crown Derby
McINTOSH & WATTS
245-247 Bank Street 2-8225
LOOK FOR THE BLUE FRONT

121 Bank Street Phone 3-3403
Edward C. Walsh MEN'S WEAR
★ *Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories*

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4325

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

Telephone 5-4928
Reed's 68 SPARKS ST.
Dresses, Coats and Sportswear

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
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Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdressing
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F. W. WILLS, MGR. 243 BANK STREET - OTTAWA
Fine art dealers for nearly half a century

TORONTO

LUMBERMENS MUTUAL CASUALTY COMPANY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
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20%-35% Dividend Savings
FIRE, AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

Diana Restaurant
137 YONGE STREET
133 BLOOR STREET WEST
Delicious Food, Well Served
We Appreciate Your Yellow Stickers

ROSELAWN FARMS, Ltd.
Milk from 100% Government Tuberculin Tested Herds
IT COSTS NO MORE
1411 Dufferin Street ME 3566-7-8-9

Telephones LA. 3371 LA. 3372
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GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
1304 QUEEN ST. WEST TORONTO

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
230 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
Irradiated "Badge of Merit" Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

CHISHOLMS
Quality Shoes
Fitted by X-Ray
2866 DUNDAS STREET

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundrette & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

ONTARIO
(Continued)

TORONTO
(Continued)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SERVING TORONTO SINCE 1868
Conger Coal
350 BAY STREET Elgin 3201
Day or Night

PICK UP TODAY
Deliver Tomorrow
In our Damp Wash Service everything picked up today is delivered tomorrow sweet and clean, ready to be ironed at home. Try Damp Wash.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

16 STORES
Woman's Bakery LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. MI 0911

Fine Footwear for Ladies
SELBY ARCH GRIP, ETC.
Specialists in Fitting Children
HURLBUT, PACKARD, etc.
Sturdy Brogues for Men and Boys
JOHNSON'S
Eglinton at Avenue Road HU 3882

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Lourden Taylor
2516 Yonge St. Toronto 446 Eglinton Ave. W.

Flowers for Every Occasion
S. E. GROVE FLORIST
Phone GErr. 4201 269 Danforth Ave.

G. S. BEER
CUSTOM MADE
FUR COATS
Remodeling—Repairing
1161 St. Clair Ave. W. KE. 7378

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7908

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira Berg
Limited
1434 Yonge Street, Toronto

OLIVE FARM DAIRY, Ltd.
Plain and Jersey
MILK
68 Shaftesbury Ki. 6590

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

Mrs. W. J. Foster
Permanent Wave Specialist
Hair Styling and all lines of Beauty Culture
Modern Air-Conditioned Salon
600 Bay Street (Herman Building)
Cor. Bay and Walton Sts.
Elgin 6585
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated

HARRY YOUNG
FINE FOOTWEAR for Women and Men
Moderately Priced
6 ST. CLAIR, EAST OF YONGE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

Complete Apparel for All Men
- BURBERRYS
- ENGLISH SHOES
- HABERDASHERY
- SUITS
- SPORTSWEAR
- HATS

Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.
Montreal's Quality Store for Men

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for Descriptive Booklet
HENRY MORGAN
& Co. Limited

If It's Piece Goods It's
MARSHALLS
Silks—Fine Cottons—English Wools and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1195 St. Catherine St. W. Marq. 9439

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

OGILVY'S LABEL
is your guarantee of quality and sound value
JAS. A. OGILVY'S Limited
Established 1866

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Carlton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9681.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

MISS BANNISTER still welcomes permanent or passing guests; comfortable, quiet. 30, Orsett Terrace, Hyde Park, London, W. 2. PADdington 3359.

CLOTHES REPAIRING

SAVE COUPONS by having your SUITS, COSTUMES, OVERCOATS turned like new, 70/-. Post or call, RENEW-WEAR, LTD., 15, Broadway, Victoria St., London, S. W. 1. Abb. 7343.

DRESSMAKING

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; remodelling speciality; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd., Kensington, London, W. 8. Western 3954.

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 3 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 6181.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS — PUTNEY 6392 — Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers. Oak Fitters and Decorators. Heather Lodge, 30, Lower Common South, Putney, London, S.W.15.

INSURANCE

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE
LESLIE H. EVANS
Lancaster House
227/9, Sussex Gardens, W. 2.
Telephone Paddington 7106.

All kinds of Insurance, Endowment, Annuities, etc.
F. E. GANNETT
61, St. Leonard's Court, East Sheen, London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

For Clean and Dainty Frocks, Linen and Underwear send to The Royal French Laundry, 53, Paddington Road, Acton, London, W. 3. Phone Acorn 1794. Silks and Woollies special attention. Small repairs free of charge.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, ribbons and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., 17 Bury St., London, E. C. 3. Avenue 1347 (3 lines).

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON PRIVATE GUEST HOUSE
Quiet sunny rooms. Single or double. (Hot and cold). 126 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 4826.

SEE NEXT PAGE

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Showrooms at Mezzanine
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

European Local Classified

(Continued)

POST VACANT

EPPING, ESSEX. — Domestic help wanted (over 30); 2 children, ages 6 months and 3 years; small modern house. Apply JONES, Greenways.

LONDON, S. W. 1.—PARLOUR-MAID needed immediately; good post; also someone mornings to clean flats; both exempt military service. Miss Hunton, 3rd Floor Artillery Mansions, Victoria Street.

POST WANTED

LADY (exempt military service), experienced writing, home and international interests; specialised architecture; recent connection Anglo-American affairs; seeks new opportunity for use services. Box W-1030, BCM/CSM, London, W.C.1.

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LONDON, EARLS COURT. 17 Bramham Gardens, S.W. 5.—Comfortable Divan Rooms with breakfast; lounge and garden; from 7/6 per night single, 12/6 double; permanent terms on application. Flaxman 6050. Miss V. Dorothy Mason.

TEACHERS POST VACANT

WALES—Required in January, resident assistant mistress, Christian Scientist, to teach French to Higher Certificate standard with subsidiary Latin; Burnham scale; Government Pension Scheme. Apply Headmistress, Clairemont School, Llandrindod Wells, Radnorshire.

TEA ROOMS

Enjoy Your Lunch or Tea at
• The MONTROSE •
42, New Oxford St., London, W. C. 1
Proprietress Miss Hess Temple Bar 7205

TYPEWRITING

J. R. STIBBS, Monumental Chas., 88 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629. At your service as usual. All typewriting, duplicating.

England

LONDON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The House of
Charles H. Baber
LTD.
for
SCIENTIFIC FOOT FITTING
No Feet Too Difficult for Us to Fit and Give Comfort
302-8 Regent Street, W. 1
Near Queens Hall
Also at 22 James Street, Harrogate

Hairdressing
EILEEN BRETT
75, Ebury Street, Victoria, S. W. 1
'Phone SLOane 6580
Medalist for Permanent Waving

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
makers of
FINE QUALITY LEATHER GOODS
HIGH GRADE LUGGAGE
SLO. 3969 EST. 1870

FURS
MADE ONLY FROM SELECTED SKINS
Remodelling, Repairing and Cleaning a Special Feature.
TAILORED SUITS and COATS MADE TO ORDER
FLORENCE CRITTEN
50, MADDOX STREET
New Bond St., London, W. 1. Mayfair 3440.

When in WESTMINSTER
Visit the
GUERNSEY CAKE SHOP
LUNCHES · TEAS · HOME MADE CAKES
36 Palmer St., S.W.1.

BUILDER
DECORATOR
CONTRACTOR
F. WHITTLESEA
1 and 2 Dacre Chambers
Strutton Ground, S. W. 1
ABBey 2826

LONDON N.—Enfield

EVERYTHING HOME MADE
CAKES SCONES PIES PASTRIES
Janet's
CANDIES CHOCOLATES ETC.
63a, Church Street, Corner of Gentleman's Row, Enfield
ORDERS TAKEN
Phone Enfield 2180
Cakes, Sweets, Sandwiches, etc., supplied for Afternoon or Evening Parties

LONDON N.—Highgate

The Ideal Laundry (Highgate) Ltd.
Highgate Village, N.6
MOUNTVIEW 1874
Serving Hampstead, Golders Green, Hendon, Mill Hill, Finchley, Barnet, Southgate, Horsey and Wood Green
Would like to Serve you too!

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Millinery
Reslaw and Raymonde Hats
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 Victoria Parade, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade, Snaresbrook — Tel. Wanstead 4120
169 High Road, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0134
38 Broadway, Woodford Green — Tel. BUCkhurst 0652

Warnes Ltd. Tailors—Hosiers and School Outfitters
121, George Lane and 122, High Road
Also at Leyton, Loughton, Chingford, Bromley (Kent), Upminster

LONDON S.E.—Blackheath

Try NEW ARGOSY GALLERIES
for all your GIFTS and CARDS this Christmas
68, Montpelier Vale
Lee Green 0268

ENGLAND

LONDON S. E.
Dulwich Village

ANNIE GOSNEY
94 DULWICH VILLAGE, LONDON, S. E. 21
Specialists in
• Babylines
• Corsets
• Hosiery
• Underwear Agent for "Chilprufe"

LONDON S. E.—Eltham

BRYAN & CO.
Footwear Specialists

Agents for "K" and Clarks
188, HIGH STREET
Est. 1395 Eltham S. E. 9

LONDON S. E.
West Norwood

Furniture Removed
Valuations for All Purposes
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1158

LONDON S. W.
Putney District and Barnes

T. JONES & CO.
(John Keall Ltd.)
Toilet Goods and Photographic Supplies
5, Putney Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 4748
60 West Hill, S. W. 15 Phone Putney 0073
91 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Battersea 5177
106 Wandsworth High St., S. W. 18 Phone Putney 1160
287 Wimbledon Park Road, S. W. 18 Phone Putney 2348

LONDON W.—Chiswick

Building
and
Decorating
ARTHUR KNAPP
23 Grove Park Terrace, W. 4.
Telephone Chiswick 1160

Eire

DUBLIN

Switzers
Circulating Library
Worked in conjunction with "Times Book Club," London. Subscription from 23/- per annum
SWITZER & CO., Ltd., Grafton Street Dublin

Buy Your Coal, Iron, Steel and Cement
at
HEITONS
18, Westmoreland Street

PHOENIX LAUNDRY
RUSSELL STREET, DUBLIN
Established Over 30 Years
The Only Laundry in Eire that can offer the public 3 services
For Full Particulars
Send postcard or phone DUBLIN 72028

W. LEON
24 GRAFTON STREET
Large Variety of Evening and Afternoon Gowns, Coats, Costumes, Fur Coats and Furs

Established 1770
STRAHAN, Dublin
FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS, LINOLEUM, BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, REMOVALS AND STORAGE
R. STRAHAN & CO., Ltd.
T. Gillespie D. S. Gillespie
135 Stephen's Green

Northern Ireland

BELFAST

For Good Watches and Clocks
TRY
R. & S. McCULLY
Watchmakers and Jewellers
4, Peter's Hill, Belfast
Repairs a Specialty Phone 21907

McILVEEN AND ROGAN
Millinery, Country Life and Marlbeck Tweed Coats, Wool and Afternoon Frocks.
45, Arthur Street
Over Simpson's
Phone 20151

James
19-27, Lombard Street, Belfast
SMARTER CLOTHES
for Boys, Girls, Youths and Men and Hand Tailoring for Ladies and Gentlemen

SPACKMAN
Boys', Youths' and Men's Clothier and Merchant Tailor
109, HIGH STREET
Established a Century

For BEAUTIFUL WORK
TRY
Devonshire Laundry Ltd.
Ravenhill Ave., Belfast Ph. 57468 and 57469
"The Laundry of Repute"

80-YEARS' REPUTATION
For Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, Draperies, Bedding, Napery, General Ironmongery, etc.
The Furnishing House of
ROBERT WATSON & CO., Ltd.
60-62-64, Bankmill Street, Belfast

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

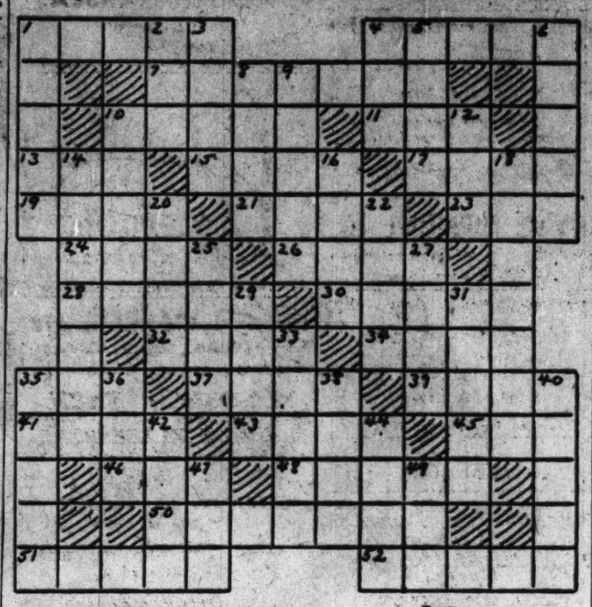
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What English poet aided Greeks in their struggle for independence?
6—Lady's riding costume is called what?
7—What is a goosebeak?
10—What festival in honor of Apollo was noted for musical contests?
11—What is 7th letter of Greek alphabet?
12—One that represents what is newest.
15—What is that which is or may be learned?
17—Concludes.
19—Anything that urges to action is what?
21—What was Garibaldi's native city?
23—What river is largest in Scotland?
24—What is the seventh asteroid, or small planet?
26—Who is author of "Caesar and Cleopatra"?
28—Vocal or musical sounds are what?
30—What is the ammoniac plant?
32—Goliath was a native of what city?
34—What do you call the strakes of a wheel, collectively?
35—Who is Alice's daughter in Barrie's "Alice Sit-by-the-Fire"?
37—Repast is what?
39—A gust, as of wind.
41—What is a greenwing?
43—Vendor met by Simple Simon had what?
45—What is an adjective suffix signifying "pertaining to"?
46—To a signal.
48—The aggregate is what?
50—What character in Coleridge's poem relates his story to a wedding guest?
51—What are mops for cleaning decks, floors, etc.?
52—What State of U. S. is heavily wooded?

Down

1—Who wrote "The Jolly Beggars"?
2—Poem.
3—What is a diminutive of Oliver?
4—To hasten.
5—What is a prefix denoting "before"?
6—Who is a little slave girl in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
8—Male of what animal has a flowing mane?
9—What city was among first in world to introduce large department stores?
10—What is a river of Spain and Portugal?
13—What is a suffix used to form adjectives?
14—What is a brief or curtailed statement of contents of a topic or a work?
16—What nymph kept Juno engaged by incessantly talking to her?
18—Torpedoeracea are what?
20—Circlet of metal.
22—If you were in Waycross, Ga., in what direction would you travel to reach Brunswick?
25—Line of junction is what?
27—What is an amusement device of cars which circles with sudden jerks?
29—To move the feet as in walking.
31—Who is an airy spirit in "The Tempest"?
33—What is second largest island of West Indies?
35—What mountain of Greece is famous for its monasteries?
36—What is a deviation from a straight course in steering?
38—Man's name.
40—What is female of the ruff?
42—Who was a famous English essayist?
44—What is a small stalk?
47—Aeriform fluid.
49—What is a genus of mascws?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

Let judgment run down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream.—AMOS 5:24

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

More Than Her Job

(Edinburgh Evening News)

It is the little kindnesses done quietly, not the grand gestures in the public arena, that make the deepest impression. A wave of the hand is a small thing, but how much it may mean! Traveling in a bus along a country road I watched the busy conductress. There were parcels to sort out, and columns of figures to maneuver on an elusive slip of paper. Every second counted as the bus neared its destination—but reaching a moorland stretch, she opened the door, leaned out, and waved. The tiny hand of a small boy perched on a gate waved back excitedly. "He comes down from a cottage a mile away at this time every day to wave to me. I don't know who he is," said the conductress. Then, as she resumed work: "He seems a lonely little soul!"

A Lothianburn reader says of this same bus conductress: "She is frequently in charge of the bus by which I travel from the city, and is most competent in the art of caring for her passengers. If an elderly or frail person joins the bus they are helped on and off and found seats. If an unattended child needs help and guidance he or she is looked after with motherly care. But if passengers try to occupy more space than they are entitled to or otherwise incommode their fellow passengers they are promptly shown where they get off!"

The correspondent, who is well known in the public life of Scotland, continues: "I could tell many stories of this lady's methods of doing more than she is bound to do for those in need of care, but space confines me to one. On a wintry day I got on her bus, and noticed that she did not have her coat on, though everyone else was happed up to the ears against the drifting snow.

"I finally discovered her coat covering the knees of two old ladies in the front seats.

"Verily, a Good Samaritan!"

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bichelonne, Jean (zhăn bēsh'-lôn') — Vichy Secretary of State for Industrial Production.

Conchese, Dr. Aurelio Fernández (ou-rā'-lyō fĕr-nän'-dās kōn-chā'-sā)—Cuban Ambassador to the United States.

Kufang (gōō'-fäng')—Town of Chekiang Province, China.

La Flèche, Maj. Gen. L. R. (là flĕsh')—Canada's Minister for National War Service.

Pukiang (pōō'-jē-äng') — Town of Chekiang Province, China.

Sauckel, Heinrich (hin'-rĭk zou'-kĕl)—Nazi labor director.

Tymbaki — also spelled Tybaki — (tē-bä'-kyē) — Supply base on the island of Crete.

Zhuravleff, Maj. Gen. N. — alternate spelling for Zhuravlev — (zhōō-rū-vlyôf') — Russian aviation authority.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Banja Luka (bän'-yä lōō'-kä)—One of the chief cities of Croatia.

Buka (bōō'-kä) — Island of the Solomon group.

Kieta (kē-ā'-tä)—Chief harbor of the Solomon Islands, on the east coast of Bougainville.

Truk (trōōk)—Group in the Caroline Islands, in the North Pacific.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menû; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Wide World

Strange People, These Movie Fans!

Our old friend the absent-minded professor has nothing on some movie patrons, according to Broadway's Loew's State Theater. Gloves, books, and shoes constitute the general run of articles left behind. Occasionally, however, the ushers make some astonishing finds. Left: Miss Bea Grant holds up a pair of six-shooters found under a seat. Gene Autry? Could be! The bins behind Miss Grant are used to store articles until claimed. Every two weeks unclaimed goods are turned over to a worthwhile charity. Right: Here's a double-barreled mystery! Chief Usher Fred Kahn displays a pair of ancient muskets left in the last row of the orchestra. Can you picture a movie patron walking into a theater with these two antiques slung over his shoulder? Inset: Yes, it's a lantern. Possibly a patron from the rural areas wanted to be sure of finding a seat! You know how dark those movie houses can be.

In Lighter Vein

Accent on "Few"

Gladys: "Was the bracelet Charlie gave you set with precious stones?"

Dorothy: "Precious few."
—Atlanta Two Bells.

Quoted With Credit

The Army recently received a raw recruit of education and culture. On his first day at camp he was utterly exhausted after several hours of drilling.

"At ease," finally ordered the officer.

"How wonderful is death," muttered the recruit.

The officer turned like a flash. "Who said that?" he demanded.

The culprit smiled wanly and replied: "Shelley, I believe, sir."—Phoenix Flame.

Two Hates a Year

During a summer vacation, Booth Tarkington was introduced to a grumpy old chap who seemed to have it in for the world. He complained about everything and everybody day in and day out. The water was never hot enough, the eggs were never cooked enough, the sun was too strong, the room was too breezy. Tarkington listened to these complaints until he could stand no more.

"What makes you so mad at the world?" he asked.

"Every man is entitled to at least two good hates a year," returned the other.

"Perhaps so," agreed Tarkington. "But must each of them last six months?"—Milwaukee Journal.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Wood Can Be Bent and Twisted Into Permanent Shape?

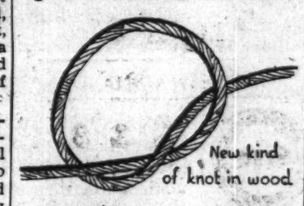
If ordinary wood is bent or twisted, it will either break or will snap back into its original shape when the force or pressure is removed.

It recently has been discovered, however, that it is possible to "plasticize" wood, that is, to change it to a form which may be bent and molded. Plasticized wood, moreover, may not only be bent, as to form the curved back of a chair, but also may be twisted like ornamental iron and strips of wood may even be tied in knots.

To accomplish this unusual result, the wood is soaked in a concentrated solution of a chemical (urea) which works its way into the very structure of the wood and reacts with the lignin (pure woody tissue, the essential part of tree cells and plant fibers) softening it.

As a consequence of the chemical action on the lignin, the wood, after drying, becomes capable of being bent, twisted, and molded at temperatures of some 212 degrees Fahrenheit (the boiling point of water) and retaining its altered shape with a return to normal hardness and rigidity upon cooling.

Furthermore, it has been discovered that sawdust and wood chips, after being soaked in the plasticizing chemical and then dried, also may be heated and then pressed into shape by molds. No glue or mucilage or other "bonding" substance need be added to the sawdust or chips to hold them together and keep them from crumbling, for the plasticizer and lignin prove to form a self-bonding compound. Indeed, in this new wood product the cellulose fibers are found to be more tightly held together than in the original wood.



Plasticizing makes it possible to tie a strip of wood into an actual knot.

This plasticizing process, developed by the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, seems to have wide possible commercial applications in the field of wood-bending, and in the manufacture (from sawdust) of an inexpensive form of plastic material from which various types of objects may be molded.

W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

Kansas City Star: If rayon is used in fabricating tires the time may come when we'll have runs instead of punctures.

The Progressive Grocer: Manicuring is a process by which a woman's hands are rendered unfit for dish-washing.

Greensboro (Ga.) Herald Journal: It seems that old song "Yes, We Have No Bananas," was written several years too soon.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: 600,000,000 wire coat hangers were made in this country in 1941. Each with an innate preference for closet floors to closet hooks.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Must Have Been Really Something*

By LE PELLEY

WHOOEE.. WHAT A HALLOWEEN PARTY !!
YOU HAD FUN, I TAKE IT.
OH MY. WE HAD SANDWICHES, CANDY, CAKE, COOKIES AND CIDER...
PUMPKIN PIE, PUDDING, APPLES, ICE CREAM, GINGER BREAD AND WHIPPED CREAM.. AND ER....
LET ME SEE... WHAT DID WE HAVE FOR DESSERT ?!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now I Know How—Maybe Sponge Can Tell Me Who!*

By RODGERS

Jumpy! - Jump-! Now why didn't I think of that before?" I asked myself!
I know how someone could get to Military Secret's post without leaving any trail!
"Why, I've seen Sponge do that stunt, hundreds of times!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Lone Cowhand*

By THE HACERS

"There mayer, ducks tomorrow shoon. It's been a fair room, win or loss.
Waddles, how happy we should be! We live in a dooryard."
Then suddenly we heard a shot, And in the room dashed Jane Duck.
"Congratulations! I dropped in To say that I've withdrawn. You win!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pacific Front

News of the retirement of Japanese attacking fleets from the waters around Guadalcanal gives point to Secretary Knox's statement that the "first round" of the battle for the Solomons is over. The result is cause for deep gratitude in America and throughout the United Nations.

The enemy has many bases nearby from which he may soon reopen the sea-air phase of the struggle and he has large forces already on Guadalcanal which can keep up the attack on the Americans holding the vital airfield. These facts, coupled with the serious American losses, restrain the impulse to cheer. Success in the Solomons is by no means certain or complete, but some quiet satisfaction and a word of commendation for the fighters are in order.

For Guadalcanal has been for three months a very tight corner. Landlubbers have difficulty in realizing how vast are the sea distances—and the problems of supply—in the South Pacific. The Solomons are more than 3,000 miles from either Tokyo or Pearl Harbor. But the Japanese have a big base at Truk, less than 1,000 miles north. Moreover, they have saturated the whole island area adjacent to the Solomons with smaller bases, ships, planes, men and supplies. The Allies have secondary bases in Australia, New Guinea and New Caledonia.

To estimate what hopes the enemy had of retaking the Solomons it is only necessary to recall that he attempted in June to take Midway—only 1,000 miles from Pearl Harbor, and much farther than the Solomons from his own bases. At Midway, American forces, forewarned, scored a great victory. In the Solomons they have sustained severe reverses, but have seized and held the key airfield and have inflicted great damage on the Japanese.

Adding up the series of air, land and sea engagements beginning with the landing on Guadalcanal on August 7 and ending with the success of American planes against a Japanese task force off the Stewart Islands within the week, the total losses may run higher than for any naval battle of the war. One estimate records sixteen Allied ships sunk as against more than 100 Japanese ships sunk or damaged. Descriptions of heavy hits on enemy ships and experience with damaged aircraft carriers would indicate that many enemy ships reported "damaged" have later sunk or had to retire for months of repair work.

American reports also show more than 500 Japanese planes destroyed. Tokyo claims an equal number of American planes, but most of the time American flyers have been getting four for one and the Japanese appear to be having trouble keeping up their air strength. Air superiority has been the secret of Allied success in the "first round" in the Solomons. Complacency would be dangerous. But the present lull should provide an opportunity to reinforce the Guadalcanal airfield and to prepare other bases for the expected reopening of the struggle on what has become the main Pacific front.

The Women Answer the Call

Don't think for a minute that most American women don't appreciate the seriousness of this war and the need for an all-out effort to win it.

In Boston, a voluntary registration of women for part-time work to relieve the manpower shortage brought the ready response of hundreds, from girls to grandmothers, all eager to pitch in.

Housewives offered to fill daytime jobs, and business girls to assume extra tasks in the evening.

In both the Army and the Navy, it has been found that the women have taken to marching and drilling much more readily than have the men, and that, on the whole, they treat military training with more seriousness.

President Roosevelt, on his recent visit to the war plants, noticed that it was the men, not the women, who put down their tools to speculate as to the identity of their guest.

In State after State, the call has gone out for the voluntary registration of woman-power, and from the prompt and generous response, it seems that this reservoir of potential workers will not be found wanting.

The majority of women today are awake to the fact that this is their war, too. They may not realize, any more than thousands of others, all of the sacrifices which may have to come before it is won. But they're no longer content just to *wish* there was something they could do to help; they're making it their business to *do* that something.

Turkey and the War

President Inonu's statement to the Turkish Parliament that Turkey is nearer to war "than at any time since the war started" may reflect the changing pattern of warfare in the Mediterranean which is forcing the Axis to change its strategy in that theater. It may reflect fear of a Nazi thrust at the Caucasus via the Black Sea and Turkey.

From President Inonu's speech it may be inferred that fifth-column activities, usually a prelude to action by the Nazis, are already causing concern in Turkey. President Inonu speaks of "confusion" within the country, and of danger from "political businessmen." All German businessmen in Southeastern Europe may be counted as "political." The return of the Russian Ambassador to Turkey after an absence of several months also registers the mounting pressures on Turkey. It is timed evidently to help counteract the influence of Nazi threats and underground activity.

Turkey's President needed courage to state so bluntly at this time the position of his country in relation to the war. The entire west coast of Turkey, where so much of the country's industry is concentrated, is exposed to attack by the Axis from Bulgaria, occupied Greece and Crete. Russia, Turkey's great ally, is already busy with Nazis on its own soil, and Nazi forces are penetrating the Caucasus and thus further isolating Turkey from Russian aid. Whether United Nations forces in Syria are large enough to give Turkey much help is a question.

Yet President Inonu affirms Turkey's intention to stand by its alliances, and states Turkey's opposition to the concept of a world dominated by any one nation. The Turks are taking great immediate risks. Whatever sacrifices they may foresee as lying between the United Nations and victory, they apparently are gaining confidence that the final outcome will favor the forces of freedom for great nations and small ones.

Still on a Halfway Basis

Scarcely an American today is unaware of the colossal task that faces the United States if the war is to be won. Such men as Henry J. Kaiser, Wendell Willkie, and Joseph C. Grew have warned the people that every possible ounce of effort must be put behind production if the Nation is to do its full part. In view of these admonitions, this question is inescapable: Why is the proposed national service act—in other words a labor draft—described at the White House as "still in the study stage"?

A reasonable case might be made against compulsory control of manpower at this time, but even the best explanations do not make it clear to the man in the street why the United States is on a "halfway basis" in an all-out war. By law, men are taken from their homes, schools, and jobs to become fighters; they are ordered to risk their lives. Many ask why, when the world's freedom is at stake, the Nation does not require enlistment in National service of employers and employees alike who are engaged in the war effort.

It is only tradition that says the man at the front is the most important in a war. Where would he be if a civilian failed, for any reason, to furnish him arms? The effort is a joint one in which management, labor, and men in uniform must co-operate to the fullest extent. It would not be altogether fair, however, to mobilize workers and send them, at "soldier wages," into privately controlled plants, where a profit incentive governs. Certainly, industry also should be mobilized and controlled more directly.

Naturally, a fully considered policy should be outlined first before the Executive asks Congress to enact a blanket manpower control law. Doubtless, if the manufacture of matériel were more nearly standardized and all Government agencies involved were to co-operate more closely, much manpower could be saved. Commissioner McNutt has already acted to "freeze" labor in logging camps and copper mines and on farms, and he intends, he says, to extend his activities in other directions if and when necessary.

The United Nations will eventually win the war, and possibly without America putting its labor and industry "under orders." Calmly considered, however, there seems little doubt that were the people of the United States to make the direct sacrifice of mobilizing themselves under a national service act, the struggle would be measurably shortened.

Our Readers Say—

Curbing an "Age-Old Evil"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Opponents of the use of intoxicating beverages may sometimes grow discouraged when they see the liquor traffic so strongly entrenched in business and politics. Recent reading of "The Second Great Awakening in Connecticut," by Prof. Charles R. Keller, which resulted not merely in a religious revival but stimulated all reforms, reminded me of the fact that the whole temperance reform began only 150 years ago! The Life Extension Institute estimates that fermented liquors have been used for 10,000 years. History and literature, from the story of the drunkenness of Noah and "The Bacchae" of Euripides to "Tam O'Shanter" and the last daily newspaper, prove their baneful effects.

Yet in 150 years, against this age-old evil, see what has been accomplished! Then, hard liquors were provided for ministerial meetings. Today millions are total abstainers. Do they miss the "joys" of life? I was young and now I am old, in the third generation of total abstainers. I enjoy everything from poetry to politics, from sunsets to symphonies.

There is a rising demand that "our boys" in service be protected from the temptation. The Gallup poll reveals that a growing proportion of citizens, now 38 per cent or 20,000,000 voters, would vote for prohibition.

Massachusetts voters, in the coming election, have the opportunity of excluding the sale of liquors from their own community; and of supporting a party ticket standing for suppression of the saloon.

Somerville, Mass. E. TALLMADGE ROOT

Farmers Need Their "Junk"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Even our junk piles have stories they could tell, could they talk. However, their language would scarcely be understandable to people who have never found it necessary to run to a junk pile for the repairs they need. A call to the carpenter, plumber or mechanic, is all the language they know. From what the radio and papers tell us our junk piles have no reason to exist longer—they belong in the steel mills.

As is often the case when the one who does not understand the business tries to run it for the one who does understand—this is the farmers' scrap situation at this time. Farmers have always relied on their old machinery for some of their repairs; and now more than ever when new machinery and new repairs are almost unobtainable, it is of vital importance that he sell nothing as junk that may repair some machine and save a crop, and, somehow one does not know just which parts will break so that the rest of the old machine may be sold.

If the truth were half recognized and profited by instead of again placing the farmers in the firing line and blaming them for the whole lack, someone would recall that experts did everything within their power a very few years ago to stop the flow of scrap metal to Japan. These experts warned again and again that a dire shortage of scrap would exist if we got into the war. The President then didn't seem to be worrying much about our now "indomitable ally," China. E. C.

Bigelow, Kan.

"We Owe All to U. S."

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Everything we have today was obtained in this country," said Mrs. Joseph Barreca, the wife of an Evanston shoemaker, "and the least we can do is to share what we have with those who are less fortunate."

Both Joe and Mrs. Barreca came to this country as "poor bambini," but they have taken their places in the ranks of 100 per cent Americans. Their story came to light during the Community War Chest campaign.

A year ago they pledged to the Community Chest. When the solicitor approached them this year to double their pledge, Mrs. Barreca said, "No, this year we will give ten times as much. That's the least we can do," she continued. "We owe a great deal to America and we want to help in any way we can."

Money is not the only contribution of the Barrecas. They have a son in the service. Mrs. Barreca is a member of the Evanston Defense Council block organization. She has attended all training courses for block workers. ELLA CARTER MCDONALD

Evanston, Ill.

"Impressed by the Sincerity"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As a relatively new citizen of our good country and always having been interested in the news of the day—both from instructive as well as informative viewpoint, I simply would like you to know that I am deeply impressed by the sincereity and the highly ethical standard always maintained by The Christian Science Monitor.

This is much in contrast to many newspapers which seem to exploit the freedom which the press in our democracy enjoys for their personal profit only, with no or very little regard for the responsibility to enlighten and to guide their readers, a factor which seems to me of utmost importance if our democracy is to survive as such.

I have read The Christian Science Monitor for the past two years almost daily and feel I owe you more than the few cents a day.

Please accept my thanks and appreciation for the clean and noble way in which your paper is setting so fine an example.

May you keep its banner high for years to come.

Brookline, Mass. RUDOLF H. RAINER

Yes—They Have Bananas

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What do you mean "a long lost friend—sliced bananas on cereal"? Why, on Sunday mornings when split seconds are precious that we may be on time for the service, bananas have been, and will continue to be the main part of our hurry-up breakfast.

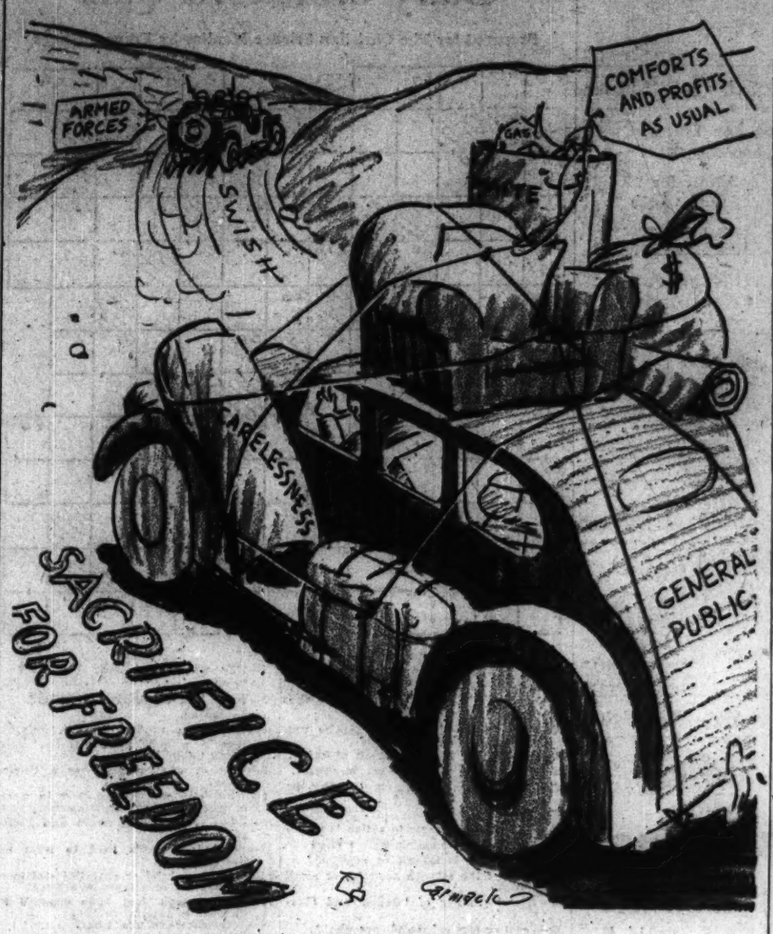
A "friend" indeed, but not in the "long lost" category. WINIFRED GRAY GRACIE

Lakeland, Fla.

[Editor's Note — Can these be Florida grown?]

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Excess Baggage



Lumbering "P-Boats" Prove Air Heroes

(From an Ensign in the United States Naval Air Corps)

Our last day of training is drawing to a close. We're all packed and ready to go. Tomorrow morning we're bound for the spot where our ancient tubs are making history, glory that was never destined for them.

For weeks, for months, I have disparaged the value of the PBY's. They are slow. They are old. They are unmaneuverable, and they can't carry a decent bomb load. They are broad hunks of metal and fabric that long ago should have been dumped into the category of "obsolete." Long have we cried for faster and better planes, and long have we had nothing but PBY's.

And now bay leaves and laurel rest on the stubby snout of our maligned P-boats, for when the Japs came out of the mists to touch first on American soil at the tip of the Aleutians, they found our P-boats on their heels, and when they'd landed, the P-boats came out of the fog.

They came in low with ponderous 21-inch torpedoes slung under their wings. They dove through the clouds and the everlasting overcast of mist to lay explosive eggs on the Jap entrenchments while two pilots hauled back with all their double strength to pull the ponderous hulk and its flapping wings out of the dive. They laid depth charges so low on Jap subs that once one engine was blown out of commission.

* * *

Night and day they patrolled, sneaking in and out of clouds to avoid Jap Zero fighters. They strafed, they bombed, and they went on and on until either they or their crews gave out. And only then did they get an overhaul. And out of the antics of the ancient tub has already grown a legend of a gawking bird built only for long-range patrol and for secondary light-weight bombing that has turned suddenly into a torpedo bomber, a dive bomber, a submarine destroyer, a patrol fighter, a cat sneaking in and out of the unending mists, and a lion—full grown—in fighting mood. Not mighty, but above all, a gallant fighter. It's as though an elephant had donned ballet slippers, and was actually tripping terpsichorean capers.

These are our P-boats. And even in my condemning heart, the P-boat, old, odorous, and senile, has taken a new place. These things I've said have come from the fellows I've talked to who have come back from the land of mists. The P-boat is slated for extinction, no more are being made, and no more are being ordered—I hope; but before they disappear from the scene they have gained the thanks of the Navy and the Nation for having given all and won. And if some day in the future you should have cause to gaze upon a PBY, I hope you will see in it the embodiment of this gallantry.

* * *

That brings up another subject. Before we left San Diego, our executive called us all in, and in explaining our future duties, he asked us if we had been reading and hearing about the P-boat activity up in the Aleutians. We nodded, of course, we'd been eating it up. "Well," he said, "when you get up there, you'll be flying with some real pilots. It's been Squadron 'X' that those stories were about." I, myself, greeted this with mixed emotions. I experienced a thrill in being attached to an outfit that had done such a good piece of work, and I felt the bond of desire to follow in like paths. But with the recognition of this work, there was also a recognition of a danger.

We used to kid ourselves about living the dull life of a P-boat man as compared with the exciting one of the carrier boys. Well, P-boats have not been dull and in going to the Alaska zone, I am eternally grateful for the wonderful experiences I've had in the past few months that have shown me more conclusively than anything else the guidance that comes with a trust in and an understanding of God. I don't know all the answers yet. But I do know that I shall be guided in all ways by God; that much has been proven to me. And I shall be willing to follow in this guidance. So I'm heading north with the full knowledge that I shall be walking with my hand in God's. What more could I ask? (Ensign) W. A. P.

(From a Field Ambulance Driver on His Way to Egypt)

Hello All—

This morning we sighted a new continent. I felt like some Spanish explorer. . . . I am up on the bridge in the sun writing this letter. We are about to stop where we can mail some letters, get fresh water, food and supplies. Our trip which was to take six weeks will probably take two or three months. It is quite tranquil at sea; you soon develop a sailor's calm outlook.

"Hank," one of the sailors, is at the wheel just a few feet away. He's been at sea since he was a boy. I came up on the night watch a few days ago and he was playing a harmonica. We began talking. He knows dozens of sea stories, and dramatizes them elaborately as he tells them—usually groping for words as he tells, speaking delightful broken English. He took especial delight in telling me of his girl he met the last time they were in an African port, how they were engaged, and how, well—it was best to wait until the war was over. He also sings native songs softly at night.

We cut each other's hair—very short—and we are all growing beards. I button mine in my shirt at lunch times. Whenever we pass coastal towns, we all look hungrily at them and talk—as the crew does—about what we will do: will we be able to get a tall glass of ice-cold milk? And oh, for some buttered toast and scrambled eggs!

Our main job at present is that of waiting. We have a few studies and we brought along plenty of books. I'm afraid our present existence is more Arcadian than warlike—the appearance of the former is in evidence with the aura of the former (the figure may be mixed!). My chess and bridge are improving in the interim. DUNCAN

(From an Air Base in South Carolina)

Dear Sister:

. . . It is wonderful to be a soldier in these times with the opportunity to prove the power of God. . . . In olden times, a freeman was a soldier; today, a soldier is a freeman. We fight as free men, die as free men, and shall return as free men. When we return we shall bring with us the peace as well as the victory. We shall continue to fight to maintain this peace. Never again shall wicked politicians be permitted to destroy this peace.

Soon we go to the front. I go without fear.

My mail is increasingly heavy. To date I must reply to forty-two letters. I am very happy that my friends support me. B.

The Wide Horizon

If Dakar Is to Be Taken—

By Eugene Wright

The recent rumors about Dakar, although they have been the cause of grave concern to Vichy, and probably also to Berlin, have left Americans somewhat in the dark. What is Dakar besides a seaport? What kind of people live in its hinterland? Does it have an army, railroads, industries?

Granted, the answers to these questions are secondary to the problem of whether the Allies can take Dakar and remove this threat to the Western Hemisphere and to the Allied vessels that must pass the Cape Verde Peninsula on their way between England, America and the Far East; but from the viewpoint of Allied military strategy they have an important bearing on the matter.

The fact, for example, that hundreds of thousands of well-disciplined troops have been drawn from Dakar's hinterland population within the past half-century is a matter to be reckoned with. The fact that there is a railroad more than halfway to Timbuktu, and that nearly all that vast territory embraced by the Niger River is adaptable to rapid motorized troop movements, is also important. And further millions of zebu cattle graze on the arid plains in the Timbuktu latitude; maize, millet, and peanuts are grown throughout most of the colony, and there are wild rubber, palm oils, and oil-bearing nuts in the Guinea coastal areas and rugged thorn trees that produce valuable gums in the central and northern territories.

* * *

Most of Dakar's industries bear on that port's undoubted naval and military importance, and these include shipyards and repair shops, ordnance depots, foundries, machine shops, and the scores of small mercantile establishments that cater to Dakar's military and civil employees.

Any plan to take Dakar, therefore, must embrace these and other factors, the most important of which have to do with the city's shore defenses. These are formidable. Dakar's guns, as is well known, prevented a combined British and Free French attempt to take the port a little over two years ago and they have been considerably increased in number, if not in size, since that time. An Axis air force has been established on a new field behind some shore batteries and the Senegalese and French troops stationed outside the city are known to have tanks, reconnaissance and fighter planes, and all other modern war equipment.

It is admitted in Free French circles that Dakar cannot be taken from the sea. True, Dakar can be bombed—and no doubt Dakar will be if it is to be attacked at all. But to be conquered it must be occupied, and to be occupied, its land forces, both at the Cape and in the interior, must be defeated.

The obvious plan, therefore, is to move in upon Dakar from the hinterland, and a glance at the map shows us that there is no lack of British bases—some of them connected by railroad with the coast—from which Allied forces could move through French West Africa towards the sea. Roads, passable at this time of the year—and until the rainy season sets in next July—link such towns as Bamako and Timbuktu with British bases in Nigeria and Gold Coast.

* * *

Why Timbuktu? Well, Timbuktu is not much farther from a rail head in Morocco than it is from Kano, in Nigeria. There are about 500,000 Vichy French troops in Morocco, and it seems unreasonable to suppose that the Vichy Government would let them stay there if Dakar were menaced by air and sea, and if Allied troops advanced in the interior to pocket its defenders.

A highly strategic point in Africa, moreover, lies within striking distance of Timbuktu. This is Fort Lamy. It may seem farfetched today to suppose that a battle for Dakar would spread to Fort-Lamy, but if Timbukto remained in Vichy or Axis hands this Free-French outpost just south of Lake Chad could be seriously endangered. Presumably, it is strongly garrisoned today since it controls a main inland route to the Congo, Libya and the Egyptian Sudan.

Thus it would seem that one of the primary objectives in the battle for Dakar—by whatever plan of campaign—is Timbuktu, and that secondary objectives would be the towns and cities that lie between Timbuktu and the coast. Segou, easternmost terminus of the railroad from Dakar, and Bamako, which lies about midway between Timbuktu and the Cape Verde Peninsula, are the most important in this category.

Possibly the decisive battle for Dakar—Timbuktu having been taken—might be fought somewhere in the neighborhood of Bamako. But all this is still in the realm of speculation.

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